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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## BULL'S EYE

### RANDOM SHOTS THAT HIT THE MARK.

**The Hue and Cry of "Anarchy" a Bluff—"Tragedy" When Countess Dies, Matter of Course When Producer Goes—Immunity of Sugar Trust Kings.**

Some idea may be formed of the sources where originate the "Anarchist plots to blow up" this palace or that palace, or this church or that church, when the Portuguese, or Belgian, or Spanish Governments are on the brink of some nasty revelation that endangers their existence—some idea may be formed of the source of such plots from the discovery in Constantinople that, engineered by the "sacred" Sultan, and to be carried out by the also "sacred" lower Moslem priests, an extensive plot was concocted to blow up the foreign ministries and massacre right and left with the sole purpose in view of enlisting outside sympathy for the sorely distressed Abdul—distressed by the conduct of "unpatriotic and atheistic Young Turks."

In England also the congestion of the cities through the flight from the country is causing the utopian cry to go up: "Let's return to Nature!" The special cry there is: "Back to British Acres!" If the "Congestion of the cities" were a whim that could be conjured away with slogans, many a revolution, beginning with that which culminated in the cutting off of the head of Charles I in London city, would have been averted—and so would also be the pending Social Revolution. But——

The despatches from Africa read like reports of a presidential candidate's health and wonderful physical powers during a presidential campaign. Roosevelt, "killing at close range a ferocious lion, and saving the lives of some of his mounted escort by the quickness and steadiness of his marksmanship" recalls the "wonderful physical endurance" of Tilden when he was running for President. Has the Roosevelt campaign begun?

Lady Orford, Countess of Orwin, former American heiress Corbin of railway notoriety, is reported to have died in London "with tragic suddenness." The tragic suddenness was neither as tragic nor sudden as the death of many a railroad employe crushed to death on My Lady's American railroads after a lifetime of being squeezed to death for dividends.

The grovelling materialists—there is such a thing as grovelling materialism—who dined and wined, and among whom Roosevelt's admired guest Guglielmo Ferrero moved almost exclusively during his recent visit to America, will not know themselves when they find themselves described in his articles, now appearing in Europe, as philosophic idealists, and idealist philosophers. Among those who look at themselves in that mirror, and whose wonderment at seeing themselves so pictured will surely cause them to say to themselves, like the domino in Emerson's story: "Is that me?" will be the on all fours "philosopher" and "idealist" Nicholas Butler, who draws salary as "President of Columbia University."

"The King can do no wrong"—but his Ministers are held responsible. Trust magnates seem to be Kings. The Sugar Trust is convicted of having robbed the Government for ten consecutive years, through a systematically working process of false weights, accompanied by an automatically working process, whereby the government weigher, who reported the fact to his superior, was automatically cashiered, or "transferred," and whereby the government weigher, who did not report, got at stated intervals an "envelope." As with Ministers who commit crime which redounds to the greater glory of the Crown, these crimes redounded directly to the greater glory of the profits raked in by the Trust magnates. And yet, the President and Directors, like Kings who can do no wrong are pronounced immaculate, and the small fry who acted as their Ministers is to be hauled up.

Some of the passages in the conservative press of England against the newly announced budget, which proposes to draw a neat revenue from a neat tax on automobiles, read like jokes in "Puck." For instance "The Telegraph" calls the budget "partisan strategy" and a measure that "would jeopardize the safety and existence of the State."

How true it is that the Democratic party has only hindsight and no foresight. William F. Harrity, Democratic National Chairman in the third Cleveland campaign, has risen to demonstrate once more. The Hon. Harrity predicts that the Republicans will lose Congress over the tariff, because—mark the because—"the people will express their dissatisfaction at the broken tariff reform pledges of the Republican party."—The people will "express no dissatisfaction" until they are ready organized to prove their dissatisfaction by packing off both the Republican and the Democratic politicians and setting up the Industrial or Socialist Republic.

Professor Lawrence Lowell made a slight slip when he states that Unionism seeks the amelioration of the conditions of the laboring classes through higher wages, etc., and "has only little interest in the schemes of Socialism." What the Professor should have stated was that craft Unionism controlled by labor-lieutenants of the capitalist is what he says, but that the law of capitalism is breaking down the spirit that "has only little interest in the schemes of Socialism."

The Rev. Columbus Polk Goodson of the St. Louis Kings Highway Presbyterian Church built up his congregation by the press agent methods of other business enterprises. Some of his brothers of the cloth criticise him for this. Fact is the Rev. Columbus Polk Goodson is strictly orthodox, in line with his own denomination. Only a few months ago the strictest of the Presbyterian churches decided to drop from the Book of Government the requirement that members pledge themselves to hold daily morning prayers. The spread of commercialism, was the reason given. The requirements of business made the old rule impracticable. Business first.

Well for the President of the Merchants' Association, Henry R. Towne! His cry: "Let us take the tariff out of politics!" is well flanked by that other cry: "Congress is unqualified for revision!" Of course Congress is unqualified for revision, or for any other economic function. The reason is that Congress is political government. As the coward lips of Caesar did from their color fly, so should not the tariff fly from Congress but Congress from the tariff and all other political functions—and then the thing be abolished as useless royalty.

There is joy in the House of Monopoly. The increase in license fees from $500 to $750 in Baltimore is wiping out the smaller concerns by the hundreds, and the fives-of-hundreds. The best way the fox knew to kill the fleas that pestered him was to step gradually into the water until they all gathered in the tip of his tail, whereupon with one twist of his caudal appendix he drowned the whole breed of parasites. The Social Revolution would be unaccomplishable had the Revolution to chase every individual capitalist parasite. By their gathering into the tip of the tail of society the job of the Revolution will be simplified. By all means, let the small fry be wiped out and absorbed by the big Plutocrat.

The exquisite futility of attempting to reform, instead of abolishing, capitalism, could not be better revealed than in two simultaneous occurrences of the third of this month. One was the decision of the Supreme Court by which the Hepburn Railroad Act, by which a road was prohibited from hauling the coal it itself produced, was made into the strongest license the roads could want for doing that very thing. The other was the discovery that in spite of the abolition of the convict leasing system in Georgia, the same inhuman abuses which caused the repeal of that system are continued in full blast under the new system of direct State supervision. There are some taints of the blood so deep that nothing but dissolution will cure them.

Much oppressed, hounded, harassed and otherwise maltreated Wealth at last has found a paladin. Senator Elihu Root cried: "Halt!" He declares Wealth already pays heavily to the Government. With Root as the attorney for Wealth we bet on the side of Poverty. Root, as the attorney for Tweed, may have done well for Root, but did not benefit Tweed one particle.

Congress decided by law that no transportation corporation was to transport any goods in which it had an interest. The purpose was obvious. Railroads that have an interest in coal-mines or other factories could make existence impossible to mines and factories that did not have a railroad department. The Supreme Court thereupon decides that the law does not cover interests held through stock.

The witches of Macbeth had only one caldron over which to practice their incantations and deal in a double sense whereby they held the word of promise to the ear and broke it to the heart. The witch of capitalism has two caldrons—the Legislature and the Courts.

He who unsheathes his sword in the cause of revolution must follow the example of the Greek of old, and throw away his scabbard. Pouren and Rudowitz free, attention must now be turned to the rescue of Magon, Villareal and Rivera, held at Tombstone, Ariz., at the behest of Diaz.

"Apart from the weeks immediately following October, 1907, when business staggered under the stunning blow of confidence, there has been no time in the last eighteen months when the spirit of hopefulness has not been abroad in the United States."

Is this from the Salvation Army's "War Cry"?—No; it is from the "Iron Age."

Is the passage a passage from an article entitled "He who lives in hope will die in despair"?—No; it is a passage from an article on "Prosperity."

Prof. Todd, who is to go up in a balloon in the hope of intercepting possible wireless messages from Mars, working on the theory that the Martians, being an older people, have advanced much further intellectually than the Earthians, would best exercise caution in what news he may undertake to flash back. Should the Martians learn that in this year of grace the people of Earth still submit to a system which starves them to death because they produce too much, the resultant explosion of wonder and indignation may be so great as to derange several planetary orbits.

A portrait which is calling down the condemnation of all elite art critics is one by an American artist of Taft, just hung in the Paris salon. The portrait, it is reported, "gives the impression of a man of rather coarse habits in the way of eating and drinking." Rash young painter. Knoweth he not that truth is ever abhorrent to the decadent class with a reputation to mainain?

A woman of Plymouth, Pa., was saved from drowning by the air under her "peach-basket" hat, which kept her nose above water until two fishermen came to the rescue. From the looks of things, capitalist society would better climb right into a bonnet of the same design, and be right smart about it, at that.

## ABDUL HAMID, ONCE MORE

It will pay to put Abdul Hamid once more on the witness-stand, so to speak, and once more, so to speak, make the conspicuous gentleman give State's testimony for the benefit of the Socialist or Labor Movement.

Abdul Hamid wielded a power that was peculiar. There seemed to be magic in the man's thrusts and parries. European coalitions against him were miraculously shattered by counter-coalitions he conjured up. The wrath of the populace, kindled by his capriciously coldblooded assassinations, was extinguished by a breath from his throat at his appearance in public. Conspirators against his life dropped their weapon-laden arms, palsied at a look from his eyes. Even the Young Turks, organized, powerful and enlightened, and well aware that Abdul's rule meant slavery and debasement and should be ended, and who aimed at nothing short of that, approached and handled him much as one approaches and handles a porcupine.

What was the secret of Abdul's power? It was MYSTIFICATION. On this he traded; on this he traveled. As reputed Caliph; as Khan, a mysteriously vague, and as Khakan a still more mysteriously vague appellation, Abdul Hamid hypnotized the minds of the public and stalked along, feared, awe-inspiring, triumphantly and triumphant. This lasted fully thirty-three successive years. Then all came suddenly to an end. The same Abdul is now fallen so low as none so poor to do him reverence. He is bundled off from his once sacrosanct Kiosk, and, with only a miserly harem of barely twenty women and a hardly sufficient complement of eunuchs, he is unceremoniously shipped to Salonica, there to await trial.

What is it broke the mysterious spell so mysteriously? Another MYSTIFICATION—the Sheik-ul-Islam, "Head of the Church," whose oracular dictum, pronounced, one may imagine, in the hollowest of voices: "He must abdicate or be deposed" caused the swollen Khakan to collapse like a pricked balloon. Abdul may, perhaps he did try his mystic passes on Chefket Pasha and his Macedonian veterans. But when he was Sheik-ul-Islammed—then the power oozed clean out of him. The jig was up.

While Abdul Hamid, in the solitude of imprisonment facing death and with his future behind him, ponders, though now too late to avail him, upon the "Law of Mystification," the Socialist or Labor Movement, free and with its future before it, may profitably contemplate that Law.

Mystification—the common vernacular calls the thing "Flim-flam"—is a powerful weapon. But it is a treacherous weapon—treacherous to its own wielder. It is a weapon of the nature of the compacts that mediaeval stories, heavy-weighted with meaning, tell that men made with the Devil. The compact assured immediate glory, but only at the price of assured downfall. He who plays the Khakan dodge upon others will have the Sheik-ul-Islam dodge played upon him—sooner or later, often sooner than later. The Khakan game requires the Khakan checkerboard to be played: on that same board moves the Sheik-ul-Islam game. What is true of individuals in this respect is true of Movements also.

Flim-flam may now and then seem to fill the sails of the Socialist or Labor Movement. But where Flim-flam fills them some other Flim-flam will as surely empty them again. Not the wind of bombast, not the hullabaloo of futility, not the Mystifications of the Lie, not the Flim-flam of Falsehood—none of these but even-paced Facts and Reason are the ground on which the Socialist or Labor Movement must seek its field, the weapon with which it must hew its onward path, the atmosphere it must create around it, and fill its arteries with.

## "WOMAN SUFFRAGE."

### Daniel De Leon Shows It Is Not a Sex, but a Class Question.

That the "woman question" was not a sex question, but only one phase of the gigantic class question, woman not being enslaved to man, but both man and woman being enslaved to capital, was the proposition laid down and convincingly proven by Daniel De Leon May 8 at Cooper Union, in a lecture on "Woman Suffrage," under the auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

The big hall was filled to the doors with new and interested faces, and the lecturers's telling proofs sank home to many to whom Socialist philosophy was previously a sealed book.

Beginning with the old mother-right society, De Leon showed how this was overthrown by introduction of weighty tools and weapons, which only the strongest could wield. Thus not only the women, and many men also, fell under the yoke of the strongest.

In this revolution, those who wielded the tools also owned them. But in the revolution after, the bourgeois revolution, the class on top owned the tools, but did not operate them. By their ownership of the tool they were able to subjugate a still greater number of both men and women.

The salvation of woman to-day lies not in her fighting for herself as a sex, the lecturer concluded, but in her joining herself with her exploited brother man, and together battling to overthrow their bourgeois rulers.

Many objections of the "antis" against woman suffrage were rapidly dissected, and also many of the arguments of the "pros" shown to be faulty. "In all, it is a class question, not a sex question," was the keynote of the address.

A large number of questions submitted in writing were answered at the close.

## POSTAL CLERKS.

### Air Grievances in Their Journal, Thereby Shattering the Vagaries of Post-Office "Socialists."

The "Postal Clerk," journal of Post-Office Employes, makes the following statement of grievances of postal workers, which singularly destroys some of the beauties of capitalist government ownership:

Congressman Wilson of Illinois has introduced the eight-hour bill for the postal employes at each session of Congress since he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress. Up to the present time Congress has manifested no disposition to enact this legislation. Congressman Wilson has again introduced our forty eight-hour bill in the Sixty-first Congress.

The number of post-offices in this country where the clerks are compelled to work from nine to eleven hours a day is simply astonishing. The condition is not confined to any one section of the country, but is found in all sections from coast to coast.

Many individual complaints and grievances concerning individual post-offices on the score of long hours have been presented to the department by our national officers. In most of these cases relief has been afforded the clerks in those particular offices. But it does not seem fair to present individual grievances on this score when our statistics indicate that the condition is so widespread. It is not uncommon for our national officers to receive a grievance to the effect that "a ten-hour schedule has been established in this office. The clerks believe that a reasonable rearrangement of present schedules would enable the office to continue upon an eight-hour basis." Another type of letter which is all too common to our national officers reads something like this: "Our postmaster does not believe that the department desires the establishment of an eight-hour day."

Again, there is lots of room for protest against the manner in which schedules of average time of clerks is submitted to the department from some post-offices. There are post-offices in which whole crews or sections are constantly working from nine to ten hours a day. Yet the report on "average" time for the office sent to the department will read "eight hours." Now, why does this condition continue to exist? We find no one in authority opposing, by word of mouth, the eight-hour day for clerks. On the contrary, we have the repeated word of the last administration that the government should maintain the eight-hour day for all of its employes.

## THE SILVER CROSS.

**"The Silver Cross," the next of the magnificent Sue series to issue from the Labor News, will appear in the Daily People within about two weeks' time. Subscribe now for three months and read this story. The Daily People Always contains good reading matter. Try it for three months, the cost is only one dollar.**

**DAILY PEOPLE,**
**P. O. Box 1576,**
**New York.**

## POLICE PLANTED BOMB.

### Rome Cop Did Deed to Get Reward for Detecting "Anarchist" Plot.

Rome, May 9.—The discovery of two highly explosive bombs in the Aurelian walls at the end of March has engaged the Roman police for a month. The imminent visits of King Edward and of ex-President Roosevelt caused the most careful watching of anarchists. The police of Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg were consulted.

It has now been discovered that the policeman who found the bombs also manufactured and hid them with the help of a friend for the sake of the reward the ill-paid police get on the discovery of "anarchist" plots.

The policeman, who is a Sicilian, was just on the point of getting the reward and promotion, but having denounced as "dangerous anarchists" all his creditors, their arrest led to the discovery of the plot.

**"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.**

## STORMY MEETING IN COOPER UNION.

### "National Committee of Unemployed" Show Hopeless Impotency.

The National Committee for Unemployed held a mass meeting in Cooper Union last Sunday afternoon to wind up its three days' sessions at Manhattan Lyceum. There was an audience of about two hundred present to listen to the speech making, which was about all that was done during the whole afternoon. None of the speakers were agreed as to what should be done for the men out of work.

"Fighting Bob" Gillespie, of Arizona, said that he found all the speakers at the convention to be "wind-jammers," although he himself indulged no little in the practice. Jefferson Davis, "The Rebel," from Cincinnati, also denounced the men whom he had heard the last few days. He told of having addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the question of unemployed and that he was now going, with "Fighting Bob" to tell Taft all about it. Davis would seem to impress one as though he thought that the President didn't know of the state of industrial affairs, and that all that was needed to move Taft was for "The Rebel" to inform him.

Others who addressed the meeting were Morrison I. Swift, Nicholas Klein, Miss Dornick, and Alexander Irvine, but their talks taken together former a hodgepodge and mass of contradictions.

It was no doubt owing to the absurd nature of the remarks that the audience gave vent to its displeasure. Its hostility was aroused and several times during the proceedings pandemonium reigned. "Fighting Bob" and "The Rebel" came in for a generous share of hissing, the latter being particularly favored. He lost control of himself and burst out with the following: "I am an American. I am free and independent. I am not like you Russian Jews. We have free speech here but you won't let me speak." His remarks only further incensed the crowd.

Resolutions were introduced which raised a storm. One set declared for asking church organizations to help in relief work; the other set were the antithesis of these. After a wrangle and a harangue, the latter set were passed.

## GERMAN EMIGRATION DROPS.

Berlin, May 9.—The press is gratified by the publication of statistics showing that emigration from Germany has practically ceased. The number emigrating in 1908 was 19,883, the lowest in thirty years.

The figures are significant when compared with the quarter of a million emigrants who left the country annually ten or fifteen years ago. A vast majority of those leaving last year went to the United States, and the remainder to Brazil and Argentina. Practically none went to the German colonies.

## SUGAR TRUST DESERTS TOOLS.

### Is Now "Co-operating with Authorities" to Convict Men It Paid to Cheat for It.

Now that seven men in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company have been arraigned before Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court, charged with conspiracy against the United States by giving false weights on imported sugar, the Sugar Trust, long beneficiary of the alleged dishonesty of the men, abandons them to their fate.

Although admitting their own guilt by paying a huge fine last week, now that the criminal prosecution for the fraud begins, the trust cuts loose from its weighers and announces, through its general counsel, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, that the officers of the trust have been co-operating with W. T. Denison and Henry L. Stimson, special counsel for the government, in these cases; and that they are anxious that these men and others be punished if they are guilty.

The indicted men are Oliver Spitzer, for thirty years superintendent of the docks of the Havemeyer & Elder refineries in Brooklyn; Thomas Kehoe, Jean M. Voelker, Edward A. Boyle, J. R. Coyle, J. M. Halligan and Paul J. Hennessy, all checkers.

None of the men indicted is now in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company. Spitzer was discharged immediately after the trial of the forefiture case, when a verdict of more than $134,000 was rendered against the trust. The others were retained in the employ of the company until Thursday.

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## DEFENDS JAPS

### GILLHAUS, S. L. P. AGITATOR, UPHOLDS INT'L SOCIALISM.

**Warns Workingmen of the Northwest Not to Be Misled by Anti-Immigration "Issues"—Asserts Also That Japanese Make Good Fighters in Labor Strikes.**

Seattle, May 8.—The workingmen of this city were given some sound advice recently when August Gillhaus, national organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, addressed them at Columbia Hall. Gillhaus spoke to a full house, and dwelt to some extent upon the anti-Jap feeling which interested persons are stirring up. He told his audience to beware of the capitalists' tricks of splitting up Labor's ranks on all sorts of false issues, and he urged workingmen of all nations to stand together and make a common fight upon their exploiters. Gillhaus pointed out that as between employer and employee there was no "nation" question, but a labor question; that the men who work were not Germans, Irish, Jews, Italians, or Asiatics, but were workingmen. He ably presented the position of the Socialist Labor Party, the only organization in the Labor movement that has the courage to speak its convictions.

The Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" in its report gave a fairly good account of Gillhaus' meeting. The following is an extract from the report:

"August Gillhaus, Socialist Labor candidate for president last fall and the nominal head of the party on the Pacific coast, in a speech at Columbia Hall, Seventh avenue and Union street, to a mixed crowd of five hundred persons, scored the capitalist class and at the same time denounced the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast, declaring that to keep out the Japanese would harm rather than help the condition of the working class. Workingmen can secure their freedom, he declared, only by economical, industrial and political organization.

"Gillhaus declared that the small manufacturer, under the trust system and modern machinery, is a thing of the past, and that those formerly engaged in the business are now with the proletarian class.

"He denounced the steel trust, the tobacco trust and the sugar trust, so-called, declaring that the tobacco trust is putting the small dealer out of business with its string of 1,000 stores.

"'A capitalist is a capitalist,' he said, 'whether American or Japanese, and all are engaged in stifling the workers. We have nothing to fear from the Japanese workman. Had the people who are urging this exclusion proposition half as much of the revolutionary spirit as the Japanese in California, they would have earned the right to call themselves Socialists.

"'I saw the Japanese laborers down there packing oranges, and a number of them struck four times in one day, returning to work at an advance of a quarter of a cent a box. The American workmen were not so enterprising and got only 3 cents where the Japanese received 4 cents. These are the kind of people the American Federation of Labor and the Debs Socialists want to exclude from our shores. The Federation took up the cry to fool the laborers, and the Debs party to get votes.'"

## WANTS ARMY OF 135,000.

### Present Strike Smashing Complement Does Not Suit New Secretary.

Washington, May 8.—Secretary of War Dickinson's first annual report will include the tentative plan for army increase now being drafted by the general staff. The plan will outline a scheme of line and staff organization based on the needs of a regular establishment of 135,000 enlisted men.

Another plan which Congress will probably be called upon to consider at its next regular session is for a consolidated supply branch, with a major general at its head, and under him the three divisions now represented, the subsistence, pay and quartermaster's departments, the heads of which shall be brigadier generals, as under the present arrangement.

**When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.**

# MODERN INDUSTRY REVOLUTIONIZING CHINA

## INTRODUCTION OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM WILL MAKE COUNTRY POWERFUL INTERNATIONAL COMPETITOR—BREAK UP OF OLD FAITHS.

By G. J. Sherwood, Sparks, Nev.

China, which has slumbered on without change for twenty long centuries, is at last awakening. The seeds of capital, planted in her domains by the capitalistic nations of the West, are taking root in some places, sprouting in others. China has suffered enough from the depredations of these capitalistic nations. Having reached, after great difficulty, the position where she must make the choice of national extinction or national capitalization, she has chozen the latter, the path of progress, the path which leads from Japanese disasters and foreign commercial aggression, and to a standing in the world.

China now manufactures iron and steel and exports both. At Hanyang, there is a great plant for this line of production, from which, in 1907, were loaded fifteen hundred tons of pigiron on board vessels, shipped over fourteen thousand miles, and sold in Brooklyn for seventeen dollars and fifty cents the ton—quite an achievement. It was the first intimation that China would soon compete with the nations to which she furnishes markets. And what a terrible competition it will be when her vast millions, trained to social labor, adept in the use of modern machinery, and assisted by the forces of nature, begin to flood the world with commodities! What changes, what struggles in society will result!

The works at Hanyang employ at present 8,500 men, and each day turn out 500 tons of pigiron and two hundred and fifty of steel. These works made the rails and other constructive material for most of the railroads which China at the present time possesses. In the year 1907 there was exported thirty-seven hundred tons of pig and manufactured iron. And now the ambitious proprietors are enlarging their manufacturing establishments and are preparing to make cars for the railroads, and steel for bridge and other structural work.

How did this industry of steel and iron get started in Hanyang? We do not know, perhaps, to what extent foreign capital is interested, but we do know that the producing equipment was sold by alien manufacturers, and we see in it an illustration proving Marx' statement that Capital roams over the universe, forming connections everywhere, turning nations of peasants into nations of bourgeoisie, and creating on all sides images of itself. It is the bourgeoisie of the West that is introducing its perfected machinery into China and training the Chinese in the use of it. It is the bourgeoisie of the West that is modernizing China's standing army of two hundred thousand so that the weapons of warfare which that bourgeoisie makes will be in increased demand. China has only the Western nations' restless search for markets to thank for her start on the road of progress, of capitalism.

The Yellow Empire has made a good start in the development of railroads. A few are in operation, many are projected. The government has even suggested the building of a road to connect Peking with Lhassa, in Thibet. This may perhaps throw light on the departure of the Grand Lama from his ancient home. At present 4,000 miles of railroad are in operation; and 1,000 in the course of construction. The Peking-Hankow Railroad is 750 miles long. Five lines run into the Forbidden City—railroads are not to be forbidden. One of the abovementioned roads, the Peking-Kalgan, was entirely constructed by, and is at present completely operated in all ways by, Chinese. No wonder they are beginning to cry, "China for the Chinese." Two trunk lines, cutting the Empire in the four directions, are being planned.

What does this railroad operating, building and projecting mean? Railroads must have something to haul back and forth. And that they have. China's postal business is spurred up by her development along other paths. The railroads can carry the mails for one thing, and if American experiences count for anything in judging the Mongolian Empire, such carrying is very profitable. Where twenty letters were posted in 1902, one hundred and sixty-seven were sent in 1907, an increase of more than eight times. And that increase has undoubtedly continued since 1907.

China is rich in mineral wealth and has at last begun to exploit this richness. Works, such as that at Hanyang, want ore and they are getting it. And the railroads have that to haul. Mining companies have been organized; assaying and surveying bureaus have been opened under the direction of Chinese engineers. Inducements have been offered for the opening up of the mines in Yunnan. In Kansu, a very backward province, the governor has hired a Danish engineer to look after his mining interests. And in Shensi petroleum has been discovered and is being utilized. At least China has learned to appreciate her natural deposits, and that appreciation will act and react on other industries as well as the railroad.

The electric wire, indispensable to modern progress, now thrums and hums in the winds and breezes of the Midde Kingdom. Over two hundred cities have telegraph stations. Peking no longer rules her provinces with snail-like messengers and belated messages. The electrick click-tick does the work now. Some time ago the government issued orders to connect Lhassa and Peking with the telegraph. Poor Grand Lama.

China, which builds railroads, exploits her natural resources, uses electricity, is not neglecting the cultivation of the soil in a modern way, if the establishment of an agricultural experimental station in a park near the palaces of Peking signifies anything. Such a place has been established, and soon they will learn some of the wonders of soil and of seed scientifically treated.

What has been the result of this industrial wake-up on the political and religious ideas of the Empire?—the yearning for more freedom, a commendable yearning, even if it is but for the "freedom of free trade." The latitude of the press is being gradually widened; even governmental policies can be discreetly discussed. And this toleration has stimulated the growth of native newspapers, which are appearing in all parts of the country. China now dreams of a constitution, and that dream may suddenly become a reality. Something which is called "A Board of Constitutional Compilation" has been set afloat, and although it has now but little influence it is considered a presage of great changes. Chambers of Commerce have been organized in different cities and have a certain few rights which are peculiar to municipal self-government. Perhaps this is the beginning of complete municipal self-governemnt.

China is establishing schools and making school books. She seems to realize that it takes a higher standard of education than her people has hitherto possessed to run a nation which can hold its own in the industrial world of to-day. Common schools, high schools, and colleges, teaching Chinese, foreign and Chinese history, geography, ethics, some science; political economy, compulsory English, law, governmental administration, have been established. The colleges put the finishing touches on those who are intended for official service. Thus the Chinese are preparing in these schools a political officialdom capable of guarding and fostering the nation's economic development. These schools are mostly taking up modern methods of teaching, banishing the Confucius system. An industrial school, a school of engineering, and a number of trade schools are further evidences of change and promise along educational lines. Brains and "hands" for those industries are being prepared.

In 1905, $100,000 was provided for school work, and the provinces are being taxed from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each per year to support the educational movement. Money derived from fines is also being used for this purpose.

These schools need school books, so the Empire has a school-book industry. In 1898 there was a publishing house in Shanghai doing business on a capital of $2,000. In 1908 it made a profit of 40 per cent. on a capital of $1,000,000. What an almost unbelievable expansion. In 1907 this house did a business of $600,000, almost all in school books. All the publishing companies of the Empire do a combined yearly business of $5,000,000 on books and other publications. China is reading.

The personal costumes of these Far Eastern people are changing. The old flowing dress with its baggy sleeves is disappearing. It was found inconvenient and dangerous to people who wanted to operate industrial machinery with gears and cams and pinions and spindles. So it is going. The queue is also passing, and in its place comes the clean-shaven neck af the West. The modern shoe is also encasing the foot instead of the sandal-like object of earlier days. Of course the Chinese must wear up-to-date shoes else what would the English and American shoe makers do with their surplus product, or what would the industrial Chinese do with the shoe-making machines which the English and American machine builders are inducing them to buy? The Chinese women are forgetting to pinch their feet, but this may not be an advance, as the West is likely to soon teach them to pinch some other part of their anatomy. And, by the way, these same women are coming out of their modest seclusion of the ages. They walk independently in the cities applauded by the reformers, they draw up petitions, publish a few newspapers, and attend, if fortunate, the fifty thousand dollar women's school in Peking. They also cry "freedom," which freedom may prove, after all, to be but the constitutional right to work as they please under any and all conditions in those factories soon to be.

Some "foolish" people claim that there is a vital connection between the religious and the economic system of a people, and strange to say this "foolishness" seems to be borne out in China. Some year's ago the Earth Dragon became angry because someone had presumed to lay steel rails on his back, so, to placate him, the Chinese government tore up the offending steel rails and dumped them into the deep sea. But later on the bitter losses to Japan showed the Chinese their absolute need of steel rails with something to run over them, so more rails were laid. The Earth Dragon "got mad" again, but no one paid any attention to him, they cut him to pieces with heavy locomotives, and now his former worshippers are looking for a god who approves of railroads.

There are other instances of the Chinese showing disrespect to ancient gods. Temples of Buddha and of Confucius have been stripped of sacred images to make room for school desks. Old superstitions are also being kicked to pieces. Some god threatened all who dared to open up mines with the curse of Fungshui, but no attention was paid to him; the mines were worked, and no one was hurt. And a few Chinamen were so much the wiser. The empire's industrial and economic system is changing and so are its religious conceptions.

The capitalist nations of the world have at last roused China from her lethargy by their continual prodding. They made her acquaintance because she promised a market, they sold her their attractively-cheap commodities; they sold her the machine with which those commodities are made and they undermined their market. Now she manufactures, she exploits her natural resources, she changes her school system, her customs, her religion. She transports by steam, she exports—all on a small scale no doubt but these various activities prove that she has made a good start. She cannot retreat; she must follow the path at last taken, and unconsciously she murmurs: "Let the Western world look out."

## SECTION CALENDAR.

**Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.**

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

# PLAIN WORDS

### That Should Be Heeded by All Adherents of the S. L. P.

That the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself, else it will never be emancipated, is a truism to which all revolutionary Socialists subscribe. Similarly it is a truism that the Movement, having for its purpose the arousing of the working class to a realization of what needs to be done for its succor, must depend for the spread of its propaganda upon the adherents of the Movement.

All of this is plain enough to us all. We do not look for an Isabella to finance the work. We realize that the day of miracles is past, and yet—and yet there are too many, who, by their inactivity, would lead one to think that the propaganda is to be extended in some miraculous way. Such folks are waiting for the tide to turn, or for something to turn up, for something that will make the propaganda easier. When times were what is termed "good" they couldn't do anything because times were "good," wait till times get "bad," and when they got "bad," as anyone could wish, those who had seen in "bad" times their opportunity to do some work immediately began to cry that nothing could be done in "hard times."

Meanwhile the propagandists kept at the work—in "good" times and in "bad." Now as a matter of fact there is no time for propaganda like the Present, whether it is "good" or "bad" times. The thing is for the advocates of the Movement to shake off their inactivity and get out and hustle—spread the propaganda. Sitting at home and thinking sublime thoughts will not hasten the day of working class emancipation one iota, while bringing one person within the sphere of the Party's influence will do something. It will make possible the clearing of the mind of that person who is now obsessed by capitalist influences.

Comrade Zavelsky of Philadelphia writes us that the Jewish comrades of Philadelphia are sending to "Der Arbeiter" from twenty to thirty subscriptions a week. They get them by canvassing from house to house in the Jewish proletarian quarter every Sunday morning. They start in by talking Socialism, and find that the workers readily subscribe.

Comrade Zavelsky sends three subs to The Weekly People and says that in his opinion it is easier to work for than a foreign language paper. He is surprised that the English speaking comrades are not busy pushing up the list in their respective cities. His parting injunction to the comrades is "get out and hustle for the Party press; it is the easiest way to push the propaganda."

As we have time and again repeated it does not require any exceptional ability to get subscriptions. It does require Determination—the determination to shake oneself into doing something instead of sitting dreaming, and thinking that the Movement can get along while we let it drift.

Now is the time for activity. Get abroad and spread the propaganda. Send in subscriptions; push out the Party literature and help hasten the day when the working class will arouse and organize for their own emancipation.

Manager The People.

Three Gems
OF
Scientific Socialism

o o o

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific — By Engels.
Paris Commune — By Marx.
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CLOTH-BOUND, 50 CENTS EACH
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# SUB ROSA

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

The attempt of a newspaper man to vent an opinion distasteful to the prejudices of the proprietors or their corporation confederates would be considered as the rankest sedition, he would be howled down as a blatant blasphemer, a snake to be scotched, and his instant dismissal would be accompanied by generous offers of pedal assistance as a means to accelerating his exit.

Another itchy-skinned religious grafter turns up in the unwashed person of one who claims relationship with the defunct Dowie, cult generator-general to American imbecility. Like his predecessor, this impostor claims to have established phone communication with the new Jerusalem, like him he will no doubt filch big wads of dirty lucre from his gospel goslings—unless the lunacy commissioner's writ is executed first; like him he will scoop in the jewelry and real estate of hysterical old hens and addle-pated human roosters, and finally he will, we may suppose, clear out with the lucre and leave his deluded dupes squabbling amongst themselves for a crust, just what the gullible deserve. Capitalism is known by its fruits—the faker and the fool.

The papers report that a poor devil recently "fell down dead from insufficient food." (What kind of food is this, Mr. Carnegie?) The papers also tell us of a new toilet saloon established for ladies' pet dogs. "Ladies can bring their pet poodles and pugs to have their coats brushed and perfumed, their teeth cleaned," and so on ad nauseam. Quite stimulating, this. Really we ought to be thankful that the prohibitionists are still with us as a bulwark to prevent the unthrifty habits of the poor from ruining the nation.

The individual who possesses the ability to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds is the average S. P. "leader." He vows himself a revolutionist, yet kisses and slobbers on the neck of a military flapdoodle like Funston; he calls himself a Kicker, yet embraces with gusto the capitalists' parson, representative and exponent of the creed of non-resistance; he yells for the dandruffy scalp of the capitalist, yet kowtows to the capitalist's tool, the lawyer. No wonder that the S. P. polled two million votes at the last election! Let the hungry, hoseless and homeless unemployed find solace in the comforting reflection that by the year 1936 they will be represented at Washing by a very small minority group of the disciples of Berger & Co!

Says a Colorado Congressman: "The angelic hand of woman rocks the cradle and fans the brow of the fevered individual." But he overlooked the gnarled mawler of the gray-headed old woman who rocks, not the cradle, but the refuse barrel in search of a few crusts to keep her alive. And probably he has never heard of the hand of the female factory operative, often deformed, never "angelic," occasionally minus a finger or two, invariably podgy and all the time engaged in rocking, not the cradle, but the profit-bringing machine that fans the brow of the fevered, dollar-demented capitalist master.

We read that the Socialists of this country are driving capital out of it; that German Socialists are driving capital out of Germany, in fact, that Socialists everywhere are driving capital out of their respective countries. Where then, in the name of the almighty dollar, is all the driven-out capital going to? When we know where it is we may reasonably conclude that its location will be the place where the dear, beloved capitalists will foregather and settle down to spend the residue of their days in comfort or discomfort and seclusion. They can there gamble and use revolvers to their hearts' content, bless 'em. But is it possible to get there?

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

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28 City Hall Place,
New York.

# THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

## ITS PRINCIPLES, POSITION AND HISTORY PROVE IT THE ONLY ORGANIZATION WORTHY OF THE SUPPORT OF THE WORKIING CLASS.

By O. M. H., Kansas City, Mo.

The Socialist Labor Party is in a class by itself; it occupies a field entirely to itself, and is not to be compared with or classed with any other political party or labor organization that has ever existed in the United States. Being the first to adopt democratic principles in the conduct of its own organization and the first to champion and advocate industrial unionism, it took a step in advance and above any other labor or so-called labor organization in this country. Hence it cannot be compared with or measured by any other former organization. To quote Liebknecht, "We are other than others." Being other than others, and occupying advanced ground and a higher plane, there has not been a year—since 1888 at least—that it has not taken advanced steps—consequently is always in the lead.

Politically, it is really the only organization in the United States. The Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and other so-called parties can hardly lay claim to being organizations. They have no official enrollment, no obligations, no discipline, no democracy and no test of qualification or sincerity. Their so-called members may change their "politics" every twenty-four hours if they like, and the "receiving" party accepts them with open arms and the "losing" party damns them for their perfidy and ingratitude. Such are not organizations—they are mobs—led and controlled by designing leaders and paid agents of the ruling class.

It may be claimed by some that the "Socialist" party should not be placed in this class of so-called organizations, but it must be remembered that this party has not one redeeming feature that it has not stolen or parroted from the Socialist Labor Party. It copies from the S. L. P., but claims to be more "broad, tolerant and liberal." In this there is "method in its madness" as its object is to catch votes rather than accomplish a social revolution. We all remember how they once tried to ridicule the Socialist Labor Party by designating it as being "skyentific"; how one of their editors hooted the idea of the class struggle; how their speakers declared that there was no such thing as class-consciousness; how they forbid the use of the word revolution, and how they advocated the propaganda of Socialism without the use of the word. At present some of their speakers and writers are trying to out-Herod Herod by the use of these terms and would have people believe that they are the original and only revolutionists.

On the contrary, the Socialist Labor Party copies from no other organization. It takes up all new features in the labor movement that conditions develop; it analyzes and discusses them, and at its conventions takes definite action on the same, based on the united intelligence of its membership. "Policy" rarely received any consideration from its militant members. The question with it is correctness—is it right? It is not out to catch the innocent or political driftwood, but to educate the workers to understand their class interest and the necessity for united action—solidarity. No sincere member cares to build up the organization numerically at the expense of correctness. They avoid all deceptions and misrepresentations, knowing that those gotten into the movement by deception will drop out again, when undeceived. The social revolution will not be cheated into victory.

The Socialist Labor Party is the Masonic order of the Labor Movement. It leads, never follows. As to its claims to this distinction, many of the S. P. leaders candidly admit it in private conversation. On this point I will quote Father Ware of South Dakota, once the leader of the party in that State. In a letter to a friend here, and which I was permitted to copy, Ware said: "As to the oncoming revolution, any day may precipitate it. I have no confidence whatever in the Socialist Party as a finality. The Socialist Labor Party (De Leon if you like, although I am no hero worshipper) is the only clear-cut exponent of the economic shape of affairs. I want no one to be a parrot Socialist—he must know why, and be it." That is about as strong as any Socialist Labor Party man ever put it.

The apparent slow growth of the Socialist Labor Party is a guarantee of its genuineness. It has staunchly stood every physical onslaught made upon it. And this highly important and significant fact should be remembered: In all the attacks which its enemies have made, they never dared dispute the party's principles nor the logic of its position. And there is good reason why: the party's position is indisputable.

The sincerity and determination of its members has been clearly demonstrated by the manner in which they have supported its press. This is a test that demonstrates its strength. Although its enemies, especially the S. P., have continually declared it dead and damned for the past ten years, it is still a thorn in their side, and the fact remains that it was able to maintain a daily English newspaper for six years before the Socialist Party was able to have one.

No wage-earner, realizing the need of his class to fight its own battle, instead of depending upon capitalist parties to do so, should stand aloof from the organization. The sooner he becomes a member, and helps in the grand work, the sooner will dawn the day of Labor's emancipation.

And every militant in the party's ranks should re-enforce his determination to educate the working class in the true principles of the revolution. Let each increase his devotion to the party's institution—the press. Developments in France and elsewhere indicate that we may be called upon to act before we are ready. Push the party press! Keep up a ceaseless agitation! Enlist the world's workers!

### THE COMMODITY, BRAINS.

Thomas L. Masson, in Lippincott's Magazine, thus wittily discourses upon a fruitful theme:

"Brains are common to all parts of the country, and traces of them have even been discovered in summer at Lenox, Bar Harbor and Newport.

"They are originally used to obtain money, but when money is obtained by them it usually takes their place.

"The quality of brains varies in different localities. Mixed with ginger, they become very valuable. With a spine, they are a necessity in every household.

"At one time they influenced literature, but the discovery was made that literature could do without them. Since then they have been almost exclusively devoted to advertising.

"Brains are employed in various enterprises. They make bridges, railroads, and other systems of transportation. They also create capital, and are used extensively in evading the law. They mix with water and gasoline, but are absorbed by alcohol.

"Brains are bought and sold in the open market. They may be traded in on the exchange in Washington and Albany or in other political centres. The ebst quality, however, are not traded in. Indeed, oftentimes they are not even heard of until long after they have passed away."

**The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.**

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF $1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

## ENVIRONMENT A GREATER FACTOR THAN HEREDITY.

By A. S. Dowler, Des Moines, Ia.

The fundamental law of science is change. As Haeckel pertinently puts it: "The only thing constant in the universe is change." These changes are determined by the influence of certain material factors. We witness their demonstrations in astronomy, botany, and every science worthy the name. Biology furnishes luminous illustrations of how everything undergoes change; how everything born dies, and how changes are influenced by material forces. It is generally recognized that all organisms spring from a cell,—very complex in its numerous organic structures. Even during life the tissues are constantly being destroyed and as rapidly replaced. The various stages through which life passes, birth, youth, full development, decay, and death,—are manifest indications of change. Zoology teaches one to understand the radical differences between the various species. Others like the rhinoceros, hippopotamus and elephant exist in modified forms. These modifications are only explainable by the altered species adapting themselves to changed and changing environments and developing new methods and new organisms in their struggles for food and the perpetuation of the species.

The function of every organism is to live, and that function determines the various organs. As conditions change the struggle for existence develops anatomical variations in animals and new diseases in man. Ducks develop web feet; the camel, a soft expanding foot and a large water carrying capacity for desert regions, owing to scarcity of food and water characteristic of such environments. In Australia the rabbits have become so prolific they threaten to overrun the islands. Wire fences have been built to keep them in check, and now the rabbits are developing small claws to climb the fences with and avoid the efforts of their extinction.

Heredity means the transmission of parental characteristics to the offspring; the child may be said to possess the mean between the characteristics of each parent; yet no two individuals are alike. If heredity acted rigidly we should have no modification of type from one geological age to another. Civilized man discarded the habits of his savage ancestors, as he acquired (through changing environment), new modes of action and feeling. Heredity has its limits, and, in certain highly specialized types of animals, has ceased to act as at first. Hurst says: "Heredity is merely a likeness of efforts due to the likeness of the cause producing them."

There are four types or form of inheritance: 1, continuous, where children resemble father and mother; 2, interrupted, where offspring resemble grandparents; 3, Collateral, where offspring inherit qualities of uncle or aunt; 4, Atavism, or reversion, inheritance from a remote ancestor.

The writer is not an enthusiastic advocate of heredity, believing as he does, that environment and prenatal influence are stronger factors in determining the development of an organism than inherited tendencies. Hearty, healthy children have been born to tubercular parents and never developed a trace of the disease, because they lived close to nature, spending their lives in the open, and following occupations which developed and strengthened every bodily function. Per contra, many a strong, robust man or woman of vigorous constitution, from the farm, after spending a year or two in the devitalizing air of a mill, factory or store, or other sweat shop soon develop the tubercle bacilli and die with it. It has been frequently stated that the reigning monarchs of Europe reek with siphilis and other diseases. Several of them have developed traces of insanity, deafness and degeneracy, but this is due to intermarriage and a breeding back to the original type, and not to heredity. The constant intermarriage has the effect of accentuating all the freakish mental and physical characteristics of its weakest factors, producing facial and other peculiarities which are the distinguishing marks of these royal parasites.

Man became something more than man in the biological sense when he became a tool making and a tool using animal. With the tool he raised himself above the level of the beast, gaining supremacy over the animal, and becoming to a great extent master of his destiny. With the evolution of the tool there came an evolution in family relations. Group marriages were abolished, the mother right was ended and the subjection of women begun. The power of the developing tool broke through the gens, just as centuries later it smashed feudalism, and to-day it has capitalism pounding upon the rocks. With the discovery of the new world in the West, and the application of steam and electrictly to its uses, the developed tool revolutionized the world and smashed through the glass houses of defunct social systems.

Man is continually adjusting himself to these changes and his organism responds in harmony, or tries to, to his new environments. With the downfall of feudalism, the barons and their fiefs and serfs were dumped into oblivion, and the great trading class, the forbears of our present capitalist masters, became the ruling class in society. With the evolution of industry this class became the owners of the tools of production, and through ingenious, often unscrupulous and irresistible methods gained the supremacy in government, until, with few exceptions, they to-day control the earth, exacting tribute from every man, woman and child for the privilege of remaining upon this planet.

The private ownership of industry carries with it the power of life and death, and divides society into two classes, a capitalist class, which owns the tool, and a working class, which has nothing but its labor-power, which it must sell to the tool owners for a subsistence wage in the collective operation of the tool. When the tool was primitive and production was limited, the worker was master of his product. To-day herded in factories, mines, mills and railroads, he is merely a profit producing animal, piling up a surplus. His wages represent but seventeen per cent. of his created wealth, and will not allow him to buy back his product.

To maintain these conditions the press, the pupit, and all the social institutions of the present day are lending a willing hand, and thus we have one code of morals for the rich and another for the poor. "Patriotism" is another name for graft; "law and order" an excuse for anarchy, the "sanctity of the home" is ventilated in the divorce courts of every Gould, Thaw, Vanderbilt, Huntington and the "best people," to whom we point with pride and try to be "respectable" like them. One man steals a railroad and goes to the U. S. Senate; another steals a loaf of bread and becomes a menace to society. Our ideas, our customs, our habits and modes of thought are fashioned and moulded by the manner in which food, clothing and shelter are produced, and the press, which is the active mouthpiece of the ruling class, is one of the most potent means of fooling the working class all the time in the interest of the class which owns the means of life.

Man is no longer master of his environment. The worker has his environment made for him and he is shoved into it in order that he may exist, and create profits for his boss. So it is that towns like Gary, Ind., and Douglas, Ariz., are built to order, one on a lake front sand bank, and the other in the desert; one as profit producing plant for the Steel Trust, and the other as a labor skinning device for the Copper Queen Mining Co. Environments are here created in which Labor has no voice, is never consulted, and is only regarded as a factor in production. The worker's health is of no consequence because wage slaves are plentiful and cheap, and always ready to take a job; his family, if he has one, is figured in as so many profit producing units; he lives in unsanitary houses, wears shoddy clothes, eats adulterated food, drinks poisonous compounds, works at exhausting toil in unsanitary, unhealthy shops, dangerous mines, mills and unsafe railroads, and if he cannot adapt or adjust himself to such environment he is quickly killed or dies from disease contracted in the performance of his arduous toil.

The future will determine what the limitation of man to such environments may be, and with the awakened intelligence of the worker, result in the collective ownership of the tool of production, or society will revert to the primitive type. There is no other alternative, as the logical outcome of man's present environment, and the necessity for his further development point to such a conclusion. Man must go forward to better things; his present status kills every laudable ambition and quenches every worthy hope.

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# THE CLEVELAND TROLLEY STRIKE

## A Review of the Steel Railwaymen's Strike and Causes of Its Failure.

[The below article is published in response to a request for information regarding the failure of last year's street railway strike in Cleveland.]

The street railwaymen's strike which occurred in Cleveland a year ago illustrates how worthless craft unions, or A. F. of L. unions, are in bettering the wage earners' condition. It also shows how working men are drawn into battles of no concern to themselves, but battles purely between competing employers. Their attention is thus taken from labor matters and their energy wasted in fights for their bosses.

Some may object that the A. F. of L. is not worthless; that it improves the worker's lot; and cite in proof the wages of certain trades, the building trades for instance. But in such cases the appearances deceive one unless it is borne in mind that though wages in part have risen, the price of living has stepped much higher. And the laborer is as far from having his wants provided for as he ever was.

To understand fully the Cleveland strike one must go back to the strike of 1899. In that year the Cleveland Electric Railway Co. forced its employes to an unconditional surrender. After that any attempt on the part of the men to organize was prevented by the company. Dismissal on the spot was the punishment meted out to any one that would agitate toward that end. So much for '99.

Next take up the so-called street railway war in Cleveland. Through a series of consolidations of the various companies the Cleveland Electric Railway Co. came into being, and took over the entire system. As the time was approaching when some of the franchises were about to expire, Tom Johnson was elected mayor of Cleveland on a 3 cent fare platform. Ever since then the main issue of local politics has been the street railway problem.

Tom Johnson being "a friend of the workingman," and at the same time a bitter opponent of the street railway corporation, caused the latter to experience a complete change of heart anent unionism. Its employes were given to understand that the company had no objections whatever if the men organized. And they did organize. Even more—in the labor day parade of 1907 the street carmen's union was very prominent and included in their division elaborate floats furnished by the company.

In the mayoralty campaign in the fall of that same year Tom Johnson and Theodore E. Burton were opposing candidates. Tom Johnson's platform was 3 cent fare or no franchise. Burton was supported by the street car company and his platform was "settlement of the street car question on a basis of seven rides for 25 cents." An agreement was made between the representatives of the union employes and the company that wages were to be increased 2 cents per hour in the event of a street car settlement. The union employes of the Cleveland Electric Street Railway worked hard in that campaign for Burton, but Tom Johnson was re-elected.

Prior to this two or three street railway companies had been organized. They had secured franchises from the Johnson administration, built several competing lines and were operating their roads on a 3-cent basis. The employes of these companies were also organized. Their pay was one cent per hour more; in addition to that they were furnished their uniforms by the companies free of charge but they had to pay fare when riding on their employers' lines the same as any other passenger, whereas the men who worked for the old company rode free at any time.

It must be borne in mind that at this period that the employes of both systems were organized and affiliated with the same national body, Amalgamated Street Railway Employes, but they had separate charters as local organizations. Each local took an active part in the mayoralty campaign, supporting the respective candidates favored by the respective companies that employed them.

As stated above, Tom Johnson won out at the polls. Upon the defeat of its candidate, Burton, the old company entered into "peace negotiations" with the re-elected city administration. It resulted as follows: All competing companies were merged into one corporation called the Cleveland Railway Co. At the same time there was organized what was termed a holding company, officially named the Municipal Traction Co., its capital stock being but a nominal amount, and it was to be considered a quasi public affair. The Cleveland Railway Co. then leased its property to the Municipal Traction Co. but the nature, conditions and obligations of that lease have nothing to do with the subject under discussion.

Tom Johnson was now to demonstrate to the public in general, and the old street car interests in particular, how to operate a street railway system profitably on a 3-cent fare. On the 28th of April, 1908, the Municipal Traction Co. took charge of affairs and Tom Johnson celebrated the event by letting everybody ride free on that day.

Now came the strike. There was one concern operating all lines but its employes were organized in two different unions with two different agreements regarding wages and other working conditions. Through Mr. Du Pont, president of the Municipal Traction Co., it was decreed that the agreement between the old 3-cent lines and their union employes would stand and be applied to all.

One of the organizations was satisfied, but the other was not. The erstwhile employes of the Cleveland Electric Railway Co. through their union committees presented their demands to Du Pont, their new employer. These were, first, an increase of 2 cents per hour on wages to fulfill the promise made to them by the old company. They backed up their claim with the argument that the street-railway problem was now settled, and as the Municipal Traction Co. assumed all the other obligations of the old Cleveland Electric Railway Co. it also assumed the fulfilment of promises made by the latter to its employes.

Secondly, they demanded the continuation of free transportation over the various lines. They were willing to buy their own uniforms inasmuch as carfare to and from their work during the year would amount to more than the cost of the uniforms. Moreover, they objected to wearing the company's uniforms for hygienic as well as esthetic reasons, as new men had to wear uniforms discarded by discharged, resigned or deceased employes, regardless of the size of the suit or of the general health conditions of former wearers.

Thirdly, they demanded priority rights over the former employes of the old 3-cent lines; claiming that they were being discriminated against in the assignment of "runs."

This last demand, of course, increased the hostility already existing between the two separate unions. Then the charter of the local comprised of the 3-cent line employes was revoked by the officers of the Amalgamated Street Railway Union, but the local decided to continue its existence as an independent organization.

With these conditions prevailing and after receiving an absolute refusal to comply with their demands from President Du Pont of the street railway management, which was acting under advice of Tom Johnson, the so-called bona fide union decided by referendum vote to strike and strike they did and lost.

Although emphatically denied by those interested the sentiment prevailed that the interests behind the old Cleveland Electric Railway Co. were using the union and had created the strike to interfere with Tom Johnson and to hinder and handicap him as much as possible in his effort to make the 3-cent fare possible. Subsequent events seemed to prove that the public guessed right in this matter. As soon as President Du Pont had the system in fair working order the street railwaymen's union got busy in another direction. According to the statutes of Ohio, any street railway proposition, like the one under discussion, must be submitted to the electors of a municipality for approval or rejection if 15 per cent. of the voters petition the mayor to submit the same to a referendum vote. The union on strike secured the necessary number of signatures to the petition; Tom Johnson reluctantly and apprehensively submitted the matter to the electors; a handsome majority voted against the whole complicated problem as it presented itself and the street car problem was thrown back to where it had been before.

To get some kind of order out of chaos the street railways of Cleveland were placed into the hands of receivers. The street railwaymen's union reasoned that inasmuch as the strike was against the Municipal Traction Co. and not against the receivers in charge, it should be ended and so it was officially declared off.

John D. Goerke.

Cleveland, O.

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# MEXICAN POLITICAL REFUGEES

## REVOLUTIONISTS ARE ENTITLED TO FULL RIGHTS OF POLITICAL ASYLUM.

With the freedom or slavery of the people of Mexico we may at this time take the position of having nothing to do. But with the treatment of political refugees from Mexico, we are greatly concerned. If Mexico is under a despotism, that is her affair. If she is making of our courts agencies for sending back or driving out from our midst revolutionists guilty of crimes merely political, that is our affair. The nation that sheltered Sigel and Schurz and the refugees of Ireland and Hungary, and which has just liberated Pouren and Rudowitz from the pursuit of Russia must not be blinded by friendship for the republic of Mexico, nor by the interests of capital in Mexican investments to the necessity of maintaining here an asylum for political refugees from all lands.

Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villareal, and Librado Rivera are in jail at Los Angeles, Cal., charged with the violation of our neutrality laws. Manuel Sarabia is out on bail pending trial. Antonio P. Araujo has been convicted and is in a United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under sentence of the United States court at San Antonio, Tex. His offense is charged to be that of aiding and abetting Mexican revolutionists in attacking a town on the border. He was publishing a Liberal paper which was smuggled across into Mexico. He would have been shot, it is asserted, if he had tried to publish it in Mexico. His conviction is said to have resulted from proof of conversations between him and the leader of the attack.

Magon, Rivera and Villareal were also publishing a paper when arrested.

Intense interest has been aroused in this country by descriptions of the horrible condition of peonage in labor and despotism in government against which these men have been agitating, and by the belief that they are innocent of any crimes except that of such agitation. An organization has been formed to defend them, of which John Murray of Chicago is president, and Jane Addams is treasurer. Socialist and labor organizations are giving the movement their support. Pictures are painted of conditions in Mexico that equal the darkest passages of Russian history, and, if true, excuse almost any violence committed in rebellion against them. Magon and Araujo have published letters which have the ring of true patriotism, and appear to come from earnest men filled with sense of wrongs endured by the people of Mexico. They do not seem the utterances of bad men.

If the right of asylum is threatened, the rest of the country cannot afford to leave its defense to Socialists and labor organizations; for to do that is to concede to them the right to a monopoly of active patriotism. The whole matter should be investigated. The papers published in the vicinity of the arrests and conviction are said to be either silent or enlisted against the prisoners with a unanimity that seems to mean either clear guilt on the part of the refugees or interested bias on the part of the local press. That much money has been used to convict these men seems as clear in their cases as it was in those of the Russian refugees. It will not do to say that Araujo's conviction implies his guilt. He is a poor man and friendless. Jan Pouren was sentenced to extradition under such circumstances, and it was only when the American people became aroused that his case was taken up and reversed.

Of the various accusations against the officers of the United States in their treatment of these Mexican refugees, we may well acquit them; though it seems hard that the three men at Los Angeles should be held "incommunicado" if their complaints to this effect are true, or that they should have been held in jail for nearly two years awaiting trial. The main question is that of the right of political asylum. Hundreds of thousands of honest Americans believe that by intention or otherwise a great crime against liberty is being committed in the case of these men, as was committed against Pouren and Rudowitz. With no intention of charging anyone with wrong-doing, it seems to us that there is good foundation for this belief. If there were reason to organize for the defense of the Russian refugees, there is fully as much for looking after the right of asylum in the Mexican cases.

We owe it to ourselves as Americans to have every step of these proceeding illuminated by searching examination before sending the men back to Diaz, or committing them to prison here on charges preferred by the agents of the Mexican government.—LaFollette's.

---

### THE VOICELESS.

We count the broken lyres that rest
  Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,—
But o'er their silent sister's breast
  The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string.
  And noisy Fame is proud to win them;—
Alas for those that never sing,
  But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
  Whose song has told their hearts' sad story,—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
  The cross without the crown of glory!
Not whose Leucadian breezes sweep
  O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
  On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

O hearts that break and give no sign
  Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till Death pours out his cordial wine
  Slow-dropped from Misery's crushing-presses.—
If singing breath or echoing chord
  To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
  As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

—O. W. Holmes.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,157 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 34,191 |
| In 1904 | 34,172 |
| In 1908 | 14,237 |

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909.

Democracy means not the rule of a class, but of a Nation.

—ERNEST JONES.

## CORN AND CIRCUSES.

Not since the day Gladstone introduced his bill for Home Rule in Ireland has the conservative press of Great Britain been so wrought up as it is to-day over the budget, announced in the House of Commons on last April 29 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd-George. The proposed budget has not, at least not yet, been hooted for treason, as happened to the Irish bill; it is, however, being denounced as "the extremest Socialist budget that was ever laid before any Legislature."

That the conservative press which holds such language is sincere in its belief is altogether likely. It is altogether likely that a budget, which either enacts a new tax, or increases the existing tax on estates, on earned incomes, on unearned incomes, on legacies, on inheritances, on automobiles to a degree that is charged "to approach confiscation" in that "the State seizes one-quarter" of what belongs to the property holders, and which, besides foreshadowing an extension in the old age pension scheme, makes provision for insurance against unemployment—it is altogether likely that such a budget should appear to the conservative press as a "Socialist scheme to bleed the upper and middle classes in order to provide largesse for the proletariat." Nothing else can be expected from the elaborately cultivated ignorance of the capitalist mind in general concerning social questions, Socialism in particular.

Suppose the new budget cut, indeed, as deep into the pockets of the capitalist class as is claimed; suppose also that the proceeds in full were to be devoted to old age pensions and insurance against unemployment, as one would imagine from the outcry; suppose all that. What then? Why, then, the budget would be but an aggravated evidence of what the actually proposed budget actually is—an evidence, not of wild-eyed Socialism, or anything approaching it, but of capitalism in sore distress wild-eyedly throwing tubs to the whale—a thing never done in the interest of the whale, but in the interest of the tub-throwers.

Socialism gives no largesse. Largesse is a shadow, cast before or beside it, by exploitation. Only robber classes, operating under robber class institutions, scatter pennies to the mob. Socialism has no mob to be largessed. Socialism, in control of the political machinery, would, indeed, as a matter of public policy, to say nothing of retributory justice, "tax" the stolen property away from the thieves who now hold it. But the proceeds of such a Socialist "budget" would not go to largesse. It would be used to organize the nation into possession of the plants of production, on such principles and in such form as to the workers shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

The budget announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George is, indeed, startling. It is startling, not as a Socialist measure; it is startling as a capitalist measure that marks an epoch—an epoch best understood by recalling the epoch when the ruling class of Old Rome felt constrained to scatter corn to, and shower circus shows upon the then proletarians—in order to save its own neck, or rather, put off the day of its doom.

## WASHINGTON ADVISED IN VAIN.

On one and the same day, in the good old city of London, Eng., last month, there took place two scenes that should give cause to pause and ponder.

At both scenes the central figures were American heiresses.

The opening of a bazaar in aid of a political organization, the Hornsey Liberal Association, was one of the scenes. There, Lady Granard, formerly Miss Beatrice Mills of New York, and sister-in-law of Ambassador Reid, appeared as the principal functionary, making her way to the hall "preceded by heralds and morris dancers" and followed by a procession "of children bearing union jacks with which they made an arch over Lady Granard's head."

The other scene was the christening of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid's "nobly sired" grandson with King Edward, represented by his Equerry, Col. George Lindsay Holford, as one of the two godfathers, in honor to whom the child's first name was made Edward.

George Washington's farewell address contained the advice that the country recommend its institutions to other countries by example. Washington's expectations have met with the fate of the flower which the frost nips to death. Not the example of the institutions of a republic which, at least in theory, aims at popular uplift, have prevailed in England, a monarchy, which, like all monarchies, is reared upon the principle of caste, but the institutions of England have come out on top with our representatives and elites.

The millions wrung from the marrow of the Coeur d'Alene miners and which have filled, or materially contributed to fill, the coffers of the Millses are not spent in uplifting. In keeping with the uses they are put to here, where they are applied to intensified exploitation, in Europe they are being put to the degrading use of turning people into morris dancers, and of the bootlickings that secure royal godfathers at christenings.

## FOR INSTANCE, THE SUGAR TRUST.

No sensible man will be carried off his feet by the hugeness—$2,000,000—of the amount the Sugar Trust was forced to restitute to the United States Government.—Every sensible man knows that huge tho' the amount is, it is small compared to what the Trust still keeps unlawfully.

No sensible man will be thrown off his guard by the circumstance that "a powerful Trust was brought to book."—Every sensible man knows that the case of the Sugar Trust is the case of all other Trusts, and they remain scathless.

No sensible man will be duped into the belief that "henceforth monopoly's power is curbed."—Every sensible man knows that monopoly's power must be broken; curbed it never is.

In short, no sensible man's eyes will be blinded by the dust raised and intentionally scattered broadcast by the Sugar Trust trial. The real gain to the Cause of Freedom to be derived from the Sugar Trust conviction lies in quite another direction—a direction from which press, politicians, professors and pulpiteers conspire to draw the public eye.

Socialism does not propose to buy out the Capitalist Class any more than the American Revolution bought out the British crown. The inquiry is, nevertheless made, and frequently so, from capitalist sources: "Where do you, Socialists, expect to get the money from to buy the capitalist establishments." The only purpose the question has is to secure some indirect admission of the present legality of capitalist property. No Socialist will make even that admission. It would fly in the face of the facts.

"Where would Socialists get the money from," etc.?

Suppose Socialism in political power. It would summon the capitalist concerns, one after another. We shall begin with, for instance, the Sugar Trust—

The first procedure would be to put the Trust through a "Turkish bath," and sweat all the "water" out of it.

The next procedure would be to place the by that time much reduced body through the mill of a collector of all the taxes that the concern cheated the "Law" out of—with interest.

The fast vanishing body would then be handed over for "treatment" to the criminal department of the "Law," where its finable crimes, kept to-day with the lid down, would be weighed and measured with scrupulous exactness— and the sums collected, in due Law and Order form.

By the time the procedure has reached this point, there may, perhaps, be a nickle due to that exceptional capitalist, of the particular concern under treatment, whose crimes have not entitled him to a free shave of head and whiskers, to a striped suit, and to free lodging in a penitentiary.

To that exceptional capitalist, the nickle will be religiously paid by the Social Revolution, which, however, in due recognition of that capitalist's exceptional exceptionability, will bestow upon him a fine, red silk ribbon, which the Revolution will pass through a hole in the nickle, and hang around the Exception's neck, to be worn as a badge of distinction.

Where are Socialists to get the money from? The nickles will be there. Nor will many of them be needed.

See, for instance, the Sugar Trust.

**Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.**

## JOKE, OR DEVILTRY?

Often it is hard to tell a joke from a deviltry. How true this is the bill introduced in Congress by Representative Harry M. Cowdrey of Missouri illustrates.

The bill proposes to make a penal offence, a misdemeanor, the publishing of any advertisement that is untrue, or exaggerated, and it includes oral publication in the list.

This sounds like deviltry. If the bill is enacted hardly an advertisement will be left standing either in the capitalist and kindred privately owned papers, or in public conveyances, or on rocks and fences—or anywhere else; and many of those that are left standing will have to undergo some editing.

What would become of "Danderine," or "Macerine," or "Postum," or "The Best Underwear in the World," or "Force" with its Sunny Jim, or "The Widest Read Paper," or "The Road of Anthracite" with its "Spotless White," and so on down the list?

And what becomes of the "talent" that has been developed to catch the eye with glaring lies in verse and pictures?

And what would become of the "Appeal to Reason" with its fraudulent land advertisements, or the "Call" with its equally fraudulent get-rich-quick lures? And what, O, heavens! would become of the advertising agents of the "Volkszeitung" those gentry of the shifty eyes and statistical tongues?

The mind reels at the thought of the hornets' nest that such a bill, if serious, would raise; the heart bleeds at the thought of the suffering such a bill, if enacted, would entail. A Messina earthquake would not be a circumstance.

Representative Cowdrey must have meant a joke—and Congress must have taken it as such. But there are jokes that should not be indulged in. It is not right to frighten rats with the threat of a cat. Even rats deserve some consideration. Kill them outright; but sport not with their anguish. To do that is deviltry.

## PAUPERISM.

### What Are Its Causes, and What Are Not, Once More Shown Up by Government Report.

The scientific study of pauperism and charity compels a revision of many deeply lodged but nevertheless wholly false opinions concerning the causes of distress. A recently published report of the conditions prevailing in Washington, D. C., shows that, as direct, impelling causes, shiftlessness, desertion, intemperance and licentiousness had to answer for hardly five per cent of all the cases examined, although they appear as contributory causes in about twenty-five per cent and as underlying causes in one-third of all the cases. The moral element having been shown to be wholly incapable of producing the effect falsely attributed to them, the economic conditions remain.

The charity records of 1,183 families were studied, of which 452 were white and 731 colored families, while only forty were of wholly foreign extraction. The total number of persons in these families was 4,365, of whom 1,860 were white and 2,505 colored. These people are described as for the most part the floating, unattached poor. They rarely belong to a union or lodge; few have friends or relations, or even church connections, to turn to for help.

The average size of the families was 3.7 persons, as against an average of 4.9 persons for all families in Washington, the small average size of the charity families being due to the fact that nearly forty per cent, were families of only one or two persons. The number of children under ten years of age was 30.9 per cent. of the charity population, as compared with 16.8 per cent. for the total population of Washington, and the excess in the proportion of female children was also large.

In 337 cases either the husband or wife was dead. In 444 instances one or the other of the two had deserted. The total number of families without a supporting male head was 444 or 37.5 per cent. of the total. Three-fourths of the families were without a regular bread winner at the time of application for relief.

In over two-fifths of the families in which the normal wages were definitely known the rate for the male worker ranged from $1 to $2 a day, the wage generally not exceeding $1.50 per day. In forty-three cases pensions were received, but with this exception the element of income other than wages was insignificant. When the regular earnings were cut off practically everything was gone.

Among the immediate causes of distress sickness figured in nearly one-half of the families, rheumatism and tuberculosis being the principal diseases. Next to sickness was lack of employment, and third in the list was insufficient wages. Sickness, lack of employment, insufficient wages, accident and old age constituted ninety-four per cent of all direct causes.

**When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.**

## OPEN LETTER

To Henry Harrison Lewis,
Executive Committee of the General Committee of 100 For a Tariff Commission, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 22nd of last month admitting the correctness of the Daily People's position in opposing a Tariff Board or Commission "such as Senator Aldrich apparently favors," and recognizing that "something more is needed," encourages us to warn you that your economic-political soul, so to speak, is not yet quite in paradise, a good portion of it still lingering in purgatory.

You say something more is needed, and you proceed to explain that what is needed in addition is "one or two members on the Board who have had practical experience in production."

Why these one or two members in addition to a majority of politicians with no practical experience in production? Why at all these politicians? Why not a Board, or Commission, exclusively made up of men who know? Is it imaginable that the water of the inexperienced would fail so to adulterate the wine of the experienced as to render it tasteless, if not brackish?

Allow us, Sir, to introduce you to your own mind.

Social evolution is propelling a new birth. Society is in travail. The new Social Order that the pulsations of social evolution are pushing forward is a purely economic Social Order, with its reflex of purely Economic Government. Every event of the day proves its necessity more forcibly, thereby proving the antiquatedness of the Political Social Order, with its reflex of pure Political Government. Daily is the Economic or Industrial State felt to be more urgent; in even tempo is the Political State felt to be a hindrance, if not a nuisance. It is in the nature of a wornout slough that should be cast off, the new one being ready to replace it, but that still insists on sticking to the body which no longer needs it, and to which it is only a clog. The Industrial Government, Board or Commission that is aborning needs not the Political Government, indeed, repels it.

Your yielding the point, to the extent of admitting the necessity of men who know what they are about, and yet adhering to the notion of retaining politicians who know not and must be coached, betrays a mental state portrayed by present material, yet not fully grasped conditions.

If your Committee could account to itself for its existence, it would realize the reason of its existence to lie in the increasingly manifest incapacity of the Political Government to meet requirements. If your Committee could fathom the secret recesses of its own wishes it would discover that it heartily relegates the Political State to the limbo to which the Socialist Movement consigns it. Finally, the no doubt startling discovery of its mental proximity to Socialism would enlighten your Committee upon the utter futility of its own efforts. With Socialism, the demand for the Economic Government is recognized as a revolutionary class demand; it is approached as such; and, consequently, comes hand in hand with the demand for the abolition of the Political Government, in fact, the former demand is predicated upon the latter and vice versa. With capitalists, however, the increasing strain for Economic Government is bound to dash itself against the inevitable consequence of the downfall of Political Government. Capitalism, a class social system, could not exist a day without its shelter—the Political State.

This circumstance explains your timidity to cast loose of the politician; the circumstance points to the unavoidable tangle your move is caught in; the circumstance finally marks your efforts Ichabod.

As you will perceive, your fight is not ours, our fight is not yours. It is an instance that serves to warn against the popular error which recommends alliances between forces that "go together part of the way." Your goal not being ours, ours not being yours, the part of the way we "go together" runs on tracks so divergent that co-operation is excluded. All the same your move is to us a cheering manifestation. It is an evidence that Capitalist Social Order which Socialism is in the field to overthrow is crumbling in one of its main citadels. Its Political Government is falling into disrepute with its own supporters—and what is more to the point, with those who need its support.

Very truly yours,
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

## SET-BACK FOR MEXICANS.

Tombstone, Ariz., May 4.—The effort by Attorney Cleary, representing Magon, Villareal and Rivera, alleged Mexican revolutionists, to have the entire United States grand jury discharged and a new venire drawn, was without result.

Cleary said that the jury was not drawn in compliance with a recent enactment, but he was overruled by Judge Doan.

# "SOCIALISM IN AMERICA"

### A CRITICISM OF KEIR HARDIE'S ARTICLE IN THE LONDON SOCIALIST REVIEW.

By J. H.

One can think of nothing more amusing in the events of the day than to see the Socialist party intellectuals struck aghast at J. Keir Hardie's article "Socialism in America," which appears in the Independent Labor party's "Socialist Review" for April. "Oh what base ingratitude, Keir Hardie, after being wined and dined by us to go back home and write so frankly upon our S. P. campaign that failed," must be the thought of the S. P. intellectuals as they get busy trying to explain Hardie's arguments away.

Hardie begins by stating, considering the S. P. pre-election estimates, "ranging from 1,500,000 to a much ridiculed minimum of 650,000," that the actual vote of 427,000 was disappointing. He does not take much stock in the S. P. claim that the vote this time was a bed-rock Socialist vote. He points out that the large farmers' vote of Oklahoma and some of the Western States, is not likely to prove more stable than the vote in the industrial centres, "which on this occasion proved so treacherous."

As Keir Hardie allowed himself to be fooled by the S. P. pre-election claims, and the S. P. "dramatic" campaign, he again allows himself to be fooled by appearances. He says that the election demonstrated "that the De Leon movement is practically extinct. What Daniel De Leon, a man of extraordinary parts and exceptional abilities, will do now that he is deserted by his following remains to be seen." As a matter of fact the only party that came out of the campaign of 1908 with flying colors was the Socialist Labor Party. And to-day, amid all the disaster that has overtaken the Labor Movement, due to the panic and other causes, the only thing in evidence upon which the lover of his kind can pin his hopes is the S. L. P. Small but compact, unterrified by its surroundings, clear as to the meaning of it all, it stands marking time, the only organization not torn and rent by the stress and storm through which the working class is passing.

"The Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) has also practically gone under. It, too, was the creation of De Leon's fertile brain, and for a time received the support of Eugene V. Debs and others which gave it standing." True, the I. W. W. has gone to pieces, sacrificed to the hope that in catering to the A. F. of L.-dominated S. P. it could make more rapid progress and gain S. P. support. The Trautmanns and St. Johns listened to the S. P. sirens only to be dashed on the rocks. But the principle of Industrial Unionism still remains. Why Debs supported it only "for a time," Hardie does not say.

Hardie holds that "at present the feeling between the trade union and Socialist movements is not only one of distrust, but of marked mutual antagonism. There is no sympathetic touch between them at any point." And this after all the S. P. grovelling before the pure and simple unions, from the holding of the tails of the horses ridden by trade union leaders in parade, to the lauding of those same leaders as noble wagers of the class struggle! The pure and simple leaders, wallowing in the slime of a unionism dominated by capitalist ideas and chicanery, can have only contempt and distrust for a Socialist party that grovels and crawls before themselves.

But however clear Hardie may be on some things he is cloudy on others. He heard lots of hot air stuff at the banquets, no doubt, and still having some faith in his friends he accepted some of their conclusions. The "antagonism" between the S. P. and the unions, which he deplores, he attributes to "the bitter personalities of the Socialist propaganda, both on the platform and in the press so long indulged in whilst the movement was under the influence of De Leon, still rankle."

Leaving aside his error that it was "personalities" that the S. L. P. indulged in, instead of a fight for principle, Mr. Hardie's argument won't hold. Near ten years have come and gone since the Kangaroos began to lick the hands of the labor leaders. For ten years they have done penance before the Gompers-Mitchell crew; the first to applaud, the first to vote them big salaries, the first to render them any service, and the last to tire in singing their praises. And yet, despite all their truckling, the S. P.'s are not one whit nearer a realization of their hopes of A. F. of L. support, and meanwhile their party has become dominated by the craft union job-trust race-hatred spirit of the A. F. of L. It has sacrificed Socialism and working class aspirations to the narrowness of craft unionism. In the old days if the Socialists were not loved by the union leaders they were at least respected by them, aye even feared, but to-day the S. P. Socialist is despised by the pure and simpler. Thus far have the ten years of truckling brought the S. P.

It is perhaps all unwittingly that Hardie himself clinches this point when he says: "It was pointed out to me in New York by a prominent and influential worker of the party (not Robert Hunter, by the way), that during the past ten years no trade unionist of any standing in the city had been brought into the Socialist movement. The trade unionists who are in the party to-day are those who came in years ago."

When he refers to De Leon Hardie puts me in mind of many S. P. men with whom I have talked. They will pay high tribute to our comrade's abilities; they will agree that the principle of Industrial Unionism is correct; they will tell you that of pure and simple union corruption not the half has ever been told, and they ought to know, and yet—and yet they haven't the backbone to stand up for what they themselves will tell you is right! They think of their "big vote," their "big membership," and being thoroughly under the influence of capitalist ideals of "success" they return to their vomit.

Time and again I have asked S. P. men to give me one instance in which they can show that De Leon was ever untrue to the movement. O no, it isn't that, they believe him straight, consider him able, but he is despotic, they say. The despotism of which they complain is not however in the actions of De Leon, it is the facts that his ability presents, and the honest acts, and arguments that his straightness dictates, that constitute the despotism. This appears from Mr. Hardie's own statements concerning the S. P. In fact his article is virtually a glorification of the S. L. P.

Hardie confesses that he is inclined to be doleful concerning the future of the S. P., though he has no manner of doubt that Socialism itself will go forward with ever increasing rapidity. How that is possible with the S. L. P. "practically extinct," and the S. P. outlook "doleful" it is hard to say. But then Hardie is himself a utopian; his parting advice to the S. P. is more of the dose they are already taking.

Still Hardie has not lived in vain. He has, in his own country, and his size up of conditions here, demonstrated that utopianism is barren. If the S. L. P. man needed justification for his own position he would find it in Hardie's criticism of the S. P., which having swung to the full utopian program, now stands condemned of failure by its own utopian friends.

The revolutionists in the S. P. have for long allowed themselves to be deceived by the sweet words uttered by the reactionary element. They cannot, however, longer justify themselves, even to themselves, let alone to the revolutionists of the world. Day by day is bringing its facts to prove the untenableness of their position. No revolutionist can longer support S. P. utopianism and beg himself clear of the responsibility of having aided in confusing the working class movement.

## SOCIALISTS SAY—

That the means of production, distribution and exchange should be owned by the people for the benefit of all who labor and not for the ebnefit of the idle few.

That modern machinery can produce a hundred times as much as hand labor, and since we can produce more than we can use, it is unnecessary and wrong for any of the people to have to starve.

That the man who owns the machinery owns the jobs.

That the man who owns the jobs owns the man.

That the man is finding this out, and when he "gets wise" then look out.

That it should be impossible to starve if willing to work.

That it is wrong to produce eight-eighths, keep one-eight and give seven-eifhts to the idle owners for the privilege of using the machinery.

That if one gets only one-eighth he can buy back only one-eighth.

That this seven-eighths remains on the capitalists' shelves and gluts the markets.

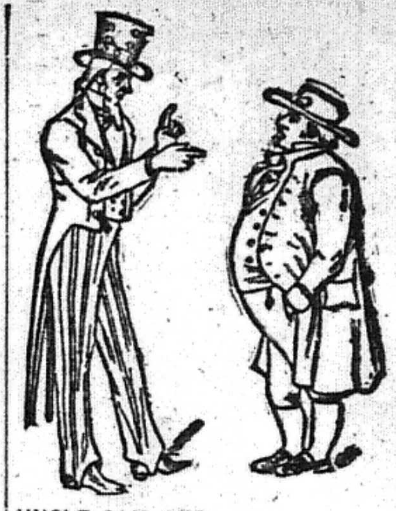
That this seven-eighths remaining on his shelves is what the capitalists call over-production.

That this surplus in reality is due to under-consumption.

That this glut closes factories, and causes panics, poverty, crime, tramps and paupers.—Western Wage-Earner.

## CHICAGO CABBIES STRIKE.

Chicago, May 7.—One thousand carriage drivers go on strike here to-day. The bosses' plan to enforce attendance at Sunday funerals is likely to suffer serious disarrangement.



## UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — Hang these foreigners who are pouring into New York again by boatloads after the panic, 10,000 in one day as they did a week or so ago. They take our jobs, they lower our wages, they——

UNCLE SAM—True, they may lower your wages, and take your jobs, but I wouldn't hang them for all that. They may lower your condition a little, but they are only one, and a very slight one, of the many causes working in that direction.

B. J.—Is that so?

U. S.—Yes; here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of idle workmen. The typesetting machine has thrown hundreds of typesetters out of work. In agriculture each patent binder throws nearly twenty men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out thirty-eight men, each steam plow throws out twenty-one men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out twenty-one men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out thirty-one, each steam roller with patent pick throws out from eighteen to thirty-eight men, the Owen Lehr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery throws out 1,555 men——

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler smoother" throws out three hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out eight men, each stone planing machine throws out seven men and hundreds of them are now being thrown out of work in the stone yards by this new invention; in the lace-making industry, the machine throws out 2,000 women; in paper-making the machine throws out 140 hands; in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,092 hands——

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you had enough?

B. J.—Guess I have.

U. S.—Some of these people, thrown out by machinery, find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself, there is a displacement of twenty-five per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production under which the machine, instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialists demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines——

U. S.—Hold; I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom would you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself or the man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who the "pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer.

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the——

B. J.—I give in, I give in; I made an ass of myself.

U. S.—The unemployed, aye, the "scabs" included, are the dagger wielded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and that is the criminal we should remove. The capitalists would like nothing better than to be left alone and have people wear themselves out fighting the effects of capitalist misrule. Every one, aye, the pure and simple trades unionists included, who do so much kicking against the "scab" and the unemployed, every one who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system and rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, every one, who by pen, word or vote throws his weight into the capitalist and withholds it from the Socialist scale—such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country, and to mankind.

The People
New York, N. Y.

# CORRESPONDENCE

**[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]**

## COLUMBUS SECTION ADVERTISES PARTY'S LITERATURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Columbus, O., of the Socialist Labor Party is distributing a neatly gotten up folder to aid in the work of propaganda. One-half of the folder contains reading matter making up an appeal to readers to subscribe for the Daily and Weekly People. It calls attention to the fact that "prosperity" for the working class does not exist, and then urges the necessity of reading S. L. P. papers. The following is a paragraph from the circular:

"It is not enough that facts of the day should be recognized, namely that the most of our eighty million people do not possess the means of life. The great and overshadowing question is, How shall the dispossessed regain what has been appropriated by the few, and a social wreck averted? This is a matter of policy and tactics of a political party, and is to be learned by reading the Daily or Weekly People, the English organs of the Socialist Labor Party, or one of its organs in other languages, together with its standard publications in books and pamphlets."

The other half of the folder announces the standard books published by the Socialist Labor Party: the Sue stories and Bebel's "Woman."

These circulars, distributed judiciously, ought to prove helpful in securing readers for our literature. At any rate, it may be given a trial.

P. L. S.

Columbus, O., April 26.

## LIKES "DAILY PEOPLE" BEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Daily People is indeed the best paper for the working class that I have ever read, and there is plenty of good reading matter in it every day.

I am also a reader of the oldest German daily "Socialist" paper, the "Philadelphia Tagablatt," but I find more about Socialism in one issue of the People than in the "Tagablatt" the whole year round. It seems to me that Mr. Werner, the Tagablatt's editor, avoids Socialist articles for fear of losing capitalist and middle class advertising and readers.

The Tagablatt is also an advertising medium for capitalist parties and for any old thing at election times, and those of the S. P. don't seem to care.

R. Hoffman.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 1.

## SCATTERS MEN OF THOUGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While working at the C. R. R. freight house yesterday I had occasion to enter a box-car and on one of the braces written in pencil and showing proof of a good education were these words: "Do the wages of the working class regulate the price of the product?" The success of Socialist philosophy would break up the home, so capitalist stool-pigeons say. Who sent this man of brains traveling in a box-car, and why?

E. T. Oatley.

Plainfield, N. J., May 4.

## WHO IS THE PAUPERIZER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed clipping is from the "Paterson Guardian," which is fond of sneering at the efforts of Socialists for trying to end pauperizing conditions. If the workers got their just dues the "respectable gentlemen" could not show their hypocritical charity.

J. C. Butterworth.

Paterson, May. 4.

(Enclosure.)

### Baby Carriage Needed.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a baby carriage. It is wanted for an elderly woman to carry her work to and from the mill. This old lady has, by her industry, and despite heavy handicaps, for a long time supported herself and her sister. Her earnings barely suffice for the necessities, leaving no margin for anything else, hence this appeal to the public to supply the above-mentioned article. Please 'phone 339, or address the society, room 1, City Hall.

## A MIDDLE CLASSER'S CONFESSION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am of the middle class, one of those who have just enough property to keep them miserable but who imagine that, because they do not wander hunting for jobs, and could, in case of necessity, keep away from the county hospital much longer than a wage worker, they are in comfortable circumstances. I have lost prestige among those of my class since advocating S. L. P. Socialism and have not gained any among wage workers. Therefore it is clear to me that whatever of good I may be to the cause I can not be so as long as I stay with those of my class.

I have, for various reasons, given up trying to make a "decent living" by working on my property and this or next week will find me, probably, working for low wages.

One ought not to let himself be caught whining over misery that comes through faults of his own, but mine did not all come that way. I have worked and waited and hoped for all of twelve years—not to get rich or become famous, but to acquire the means to carry me through in getting an education, at first. Failing in this, I sought to be "independent," that I might have a little leisure and some means to live in an atmosphere of books and, not the least, to marry some one girl who might learn to love me, without being handicapped by having to live from hand to mouth. Was this too much ambition and aspiration? Could I have succeeded working for wages? I believe yes, if I had had a constitution like a mule and wages were generally high enough, or could have enjoyed the advantage of some pull to get a soft, salaried, but useless job. Anyway, I failed miserably. I have lost all desire to study and am "dead broke" and in poor health.

No, it was not John or Dick or Harry who caused my failure by their being successful. Some of them have better brains, and others are healthier and stronger ;and could and did work harder and longer hours than I ever could: still they failed just as miserably and significantly—unless the ability to gain the necessaries of an animal existence only—working, eating, sleeping is a success. And they are made of good material. But I feel revengeful at them for upholding a system that curses them and me and everybody else.

S. L. P. logic, however, gives me consolation when I apply it in argument; therefore I would be an exponent of this and help The People whether the Co-operative Republic comes or doesn't. But what's the use of wishing just now: I have been so short of coin that I found it convenient to neglect paying dues in the Section at Los Angeles for about two years, and feel too blue to talk to anybody near home.

I have a grim consolation; if I do not gain anything in the future, I have nothing more to lose that I care to hold.

Friend.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.

## CONDITIONS IN FARIBAULT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Half of the workers here are out of work all the time, and the other half are out half the time. Conditions, generally speaking, among the workers, are something fierce. In this city of about 8,000 inhabitants, 300 are industrial workers, about 100 affiliated with the A. F. of L., the rest being affiliated with nothing. The good feature about the unaffiliated workers is that they absolutely refuse to vote for either of the old parties, while they are on to the fact that Debs fake "Socialist" party is not a working class organization. The A. F. of L. bunch haven't the first idea of class-consciousness, for almost to a man they vote and shout for their capitalist masters, the Democrats and Republicans.

The King Milling Company, with a grinding capacity of 2,500 barrels of flour, and employing 110 men, has not turned a wheel for three weeks. The Kaster Cigar Manufacturing Co., which usually employs from nine to fifteen men, has worked two full days in three weeks. The Linderman Carriage Factory, which has generally employed 20 men, has discharged all but two men, and from this on the shop will be operated as a repair shop only. The Shaft-Pierce Shoe Factory, which, in 1908, worked 200 men, boys and girls, is now running with 65 two-thirds time, with wages ranging from $2 to $11 per week, mighty few getting the $11. During April, four cock roach bosses gave up the ghost, and are hunting for a master to put them to work. A big department store is going in here, which will make come more cock roaches sick. More than half the farmers are buying goods from the catalog houses at Chicago, so you there at the East can see what is going to happen in this rural West before long.

E. B. Ford.

Faribault, Minn., April 29.

## UNITARIAN SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Liberal religious thought has produced in the past a liberal social attitude in a church fellowship which included Richard Oliver, Jacob Priestley, Channing, Parker, Tuckerman and Adin Ballou. It is in harmony with such traditions that we find a social movement, aside from the humanitarian currents, expressing itself through a group of the younger members of the Unitarian Church. At the last annual meeting in Boston, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, New York, caused a sensation by delivering a very lengthy and fearless arraignment of the Christian and Unitarian churches for their failure to perceive and act upon the necessity for Social Reconstruction. In his eloquent and forceful speech, he traversed skilfully (if inadequately, from a Socialist point of view) the history of slavery and capitalist oppression. The first part of his speech, indeed, he termed "The relationship of Christianity to the development of civilization," and emphasized the exceedingly one-sided part which the church has played in the progress of humanity. He admitted, in the second part of his address, dealing with the Unitarian attitude, that his Fellowship "had come nearer to undertaking the real work of reconstruction than any other body of Christians, and yet denied that it had ever really undertaken it. "He mercilessly and fearlessly denounces Capitalism and quotes with approval R. J. Campbell's (City Temple, London, of New Theology fame), saying, "Socialism is the inheriter of true Christianity."

Mr. Holmes frankly expresses doubt as to the likelihood of Unitarians adopting Socialism, and his fear is borne out by the "hedging" letters that many of the dozens of Unitarians wrote after the speech. Dissatisfied, however, with the findings of the majority on the question, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice has been founded by the enthusiastic group headed by Haynes Holmes.

This, in the writer's opinion, is a movement which promises to become an ally to revolutionary Socialism. It contains, indeed, a suggestion that the revolutionary movement should have social centres or churches, on the Unitarian or Positivist lines, where the proletarian would have a genuine spiritual home out of which the religion or non-religion of the Republic would evolve. Many a comrade, I believe, would welcome such a rallying centre, where he would express in song and aspiration his entire faith in the cause and would hear addresses, motived upon social evolution and the battle of the working class to-day.

Unitarian Socialist.

Meadville, Pa., May 3.

"The People"
Official Organ of and Owned by the
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A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.
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# IN THE CANNERIES

## WHERE GREED AND EXPLOITATION HOLD SUPREME SWAY.

**Unchecked by Slipshod Factory Inspection, and Finding Refuge in Loop-Hole in Law, Up State Vegetable Preservers Literally Make Their Living Off Babes in Arms.**

Albany, April 26.—A set of employers who will have much to answer for when the day of reckoning comes is the canners in the Western part of the State.

The New York State law is laboriously minute in restricting the employment of young children in factories and in regulating their hours. So far, though, the Child Labor Committee says, the canneries have escaped through a loophole in the wording of the law. The section forbids the employment of under-age children in all factories, workshops, rooms, and so forth, naming all possible kinds of places that the framers of the bill thought could possibly employ children. However, the word shed was not used, and in the shadow of that word the canneries have taken refuge. One of them, in the report made by the Consumers' League on this subject, even went so far as to label his place of business "shed" in large letters.

An investigation of the canneries was made by Miss Pauline Goldmark, who did much to collect material when the Oregon child-labor law was brought up before the Supreme Court at Washington, and which the court unanimously upheld. The canneries are usually in the country districts, so escaping the attention of the slip-shod factory inspection and also the attention of the truant officers. Frequently the canner, it is said, is the magnate of the region, so that the rural school authorities are helpless in contending with him, even if they were so minded. Furthermore, the work is largely done by recent immigrants in many cases, yet unable to handle the language, not to mention the laws, so that the employers are left quite unchecked.

The canning season, according to Miss Goldmark, begins about June 1 and lasts sometimes until December 1. The whole family can be employed, the mothers taking their babies with them to the sheds, and children from four years old up, being found actually at work, snipping beans. Here the camera comes into play to bear out the statements of the Consumers' League. Children, who by their size, certainly cannot be over six, are shown at work, with their baby sisters and brothers toddling along behind them or those too small to walk, leaning against their small protectors.

Still, a brief season of work in the country with their families would not be so bad, the investigators say, if that were the whole story. So ever-present is the dread of future poverty to the mothers, though, that out of very love for their children they overwork them. The little girls are said to suffer most, for they are most docile and obedient. The boys sometimes rebel and play "hookey" from the sheds, refusing to work.

In one cannery an investigator found Mrs. T. with her two little girls of seven and nine years. She began work a 5 a. m. and worked till 9:30 at night. The two little girls worked the same length of time. They did not leave for meals, but ate bread in the shed. At one place there were found eighty children under fourteen years and most of those were not more than eleven. Minnie, aged eleven, at "Cannery 26," snipped beans for ten hours, earning thereby forty-two cents. She said at the end of this time that her shoulders ached and that she felt tired. Edward H., a fourteen-year-old boy, at "Cannery 26," worked thirteen and a half hours quite regularly, and had done so the year before. One Saturday he started at 6 a. m., and worked through till 5 o'clock the following Sunday morning, with less than two hours off for meals, a stretch of twenty-three hours. Girls in "Cannery 4" were found to work as late as 4 o'clock in the morning during the brief pea season.

There is a picture in the possession of the Consumers' League showing a group of these small children carrying twenty-pound bean crates a distance of over 200 feet. Other photographs show the young children wrestling with heavy trays at a corn "shed."

In spite of this mass of evidence it is declared the canning industry, which is a tremendous power throughout the rural section of New York, will probably succeed in staving off the extension of the ordinary child-labor regulations to their "sheds" for another year.

# LETTER-BOX

## OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

B. R., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Under what letter was the manuscript pigeonholed—under B., or under R., or under S., or under P., or under G.?

T. C., MADISON, WIS.—There is nothing degrading in the materialist conception of society. On the contrary. Being enlightening, it has been the basis of poetry and art. Are these lines, for instance, degrading?—

But, och, mankind are unco weak
And little to be trusted,
If self the wavering balance shake,
'Tis rarely right adjusted.

Then take Buckle. His whole magnificent history is based upon, and expressly upon the materialist basis.

H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your second question—

Marx does not admit, nor can science accept any increase in "value"—meaning exchange value—as possible from any source other than labor-power for any commodity "the quantity of which can be increased by the industry of man, the production of which is encouraged by competition, and is not prevented by any obstacle."—See Marx's "Poverty of Philosophy" in answer to Proudhon's "The Philosophy of Misery," and the passages he cites from Ricardo.

Next question next week.

H. F., PHILA., PA.—Now to your third question—

Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" does not belong to the set of stories comprised in the "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," now being translated and published by the Labor News. The "Wandering Jew" is a distinct work, and has been long ago translated into English, and is selling extensively. The "History of a Proletarian Family, etc." is only now for the first time translated in full. See preface to the first story of the series, "The Gold Sickle."

Next question next week.

D. B. M., GRANIT, OKLA.—Now to your fifth question—

The relation of the masters and the serving classes to the schools, if this office understands the question, is at daggers drawn. The masters are hostile to the schools: schools cost too much of the plunder levied upon the serving class: the "New Education" movement further proves the masters seek to dwarf the schools. On the contrary, the serving classes, meaning the working class, thirst for schools.

Next question next week.

J. C., PHILA., PA.—Now to your last question—

Socialism most assuredly denies that an "increase in taxes means an increase in rent." Rent does not rise because taxes rise; exactly the opposite is the fact; taxes rise because rent rises. The case of a rising rent is the strongest illustration that the property-holding class, not the workers, pay the taxes, directly and indirectly. Seeing that the higher rent is followed by a higher tax on real estate, it should be clear that if the tax did not rise the landlord would pocket the increased rent in full. But the increased taxes, following the increased rent, they take from the landlord a portion of the higher rent that he would otherwise pocket.

F. C., EL PASO, TEX.—Now to your last question—

We have no means to ascertain the loans made by American capitalists to the Russian Government.

W. G., PORTLAND, ORE.—Now to your second question —

Political action requires political organization. The political organization can support, it can not conduct an economic fight. It can not do so for the obvious reason that the structure of the political organization is bound to take in men of all occupations residing in the political district. The economic organization is not founded on territorial residence; it is founded on the nature of the occupation. It alone can conduct an economic fight. Seeing that the political organization is necessary to conduct the revolutionary agitation requisite to recruit and shield the economic organization; and seeing that the revolutionary economic organization is necessary to carry out the revolutionary act propagandized by the political organization, it follows that both organizations are needed, and that neither can do the work of the other.—Read the address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W."

Next question next week.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your second question—

The statement of Victor L Berger in the article on Revisionism in the Encyclopedia of Social Reform to the effect that "the leading men in the economic movement are Bernsteinites, as well as the young men in the political movement in Germany" is, like most of the contents of the said Encyclopedia misleadingly defective. Bernsteinism has two distinct aspects.

Seeing that the bourgeois revolution is left incomplete in Germany, the German Social Democracy is, as a matter of fact, compelled to busy itself mainly with bourgeois radical issues. (See "Flashlights, of the Amsterdam Congress," chapters on Bebel, on Dresden, on Amsterdam Resolution, and on Review of the Dresden Congress in the Appendix.) Planted on these facts Bernstein called upon the German S. D. P. "to drop its Socialist revolutionary phraseology, and adapt its language to the actual work it has in hand."—This is one aspect of Bernsteinism: a change in language; not a change in tactics. Hardly anybody in Germany took, or takes to-day to that aspect of Bernsteinism. It is too unpalatable.

The second aspect of Bernsteinism is his economic theory to the effect that the bourgeois is not being wiped out, as Marx claims, but is becoming more numerous. The facts are glaringly the other way. Even the facts that seem to point that way do so only in seeming.—That aspect of Bernsteinism is wholly rejected by the German Social Democrats, young and old alike.

W. R. S., WIGAN, ENG.—The Marxian dictum that, at a period in its history, the capitalist class will be compelled to feed its surplus slaves, is correct enough, if taken in its context. The thing is happening now in the shape of soup houses and other "charities," "charity balls," etc. It does not, however, follow either that the capitalist class will feel compelled to feed ALL its surplus wage slaves: many of these will be left to starve, especially in times of crises; nor that it will feel compelled to feed them at all times, even when crises are not on, and the surplus slaves are the regulation "reserve army."

Subsidiary questions and final conclusions will be taken up seriatum; would take more space than is disposable in one issue.

E. B., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Impossible to give as satisfactory a definition of the "materialist conception of history" as the subject demands, in the Letter Box. For the general theory, read Engel's pamphlet "Socialism from Utopia to Science." Can be had at Labor News, 28 City Hall place, this city, price 5 cents. For a fairly good practical application of the theory, read Buckle's History of Civilization in England. The practical bearing of the theory is to preserve the Socialist Movement from the top-heaviness of Sentimentalism and the lure of Wills-o'-the-wisps. Hence the S. L. P.'s firm adherence to the principle.

C. H. T., NO. ATTLEBORO, MASS.—He and they are not the only ones who feel they flew off the handle when they left the S. L. P., and that they dropped into a quagmire when they dropped into the S. P. There are others. The untainted ones will all return, where they will find open arms awaiting them.

S. T., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—The matter is as unimportant as a last year's nest. For a condensation of facts—the Local from which De Leon was elected a delegate as a member thereof to the late I. W. W. convention was the identical Local of which he became a member from the time his S. T. & L. A. Local merged into the I. W. W., and from which he was elected a delegate to all the previous I. W. W. conventions. Besides that, the Local to which it was pretended he should be a member of was one of the three other Locals from which he carried credentials. The whole manoeuvre bore the earmarks of fraud, and was in keeping with the cowardly rowdyism that the convention was opened with. One and the other were evidences that slummery and veiled dynamitism, aided and abetted by the A. F. of L.-ized S. P. had killed the organization during the previous year. There is nothing now of the I. W. W. but the principle it set up on a national basis in 1905. That will endure. The conduct of the national officers was, besides rowdyish, stupid. De Leon and his associates suspected the I. W. W. was dead. The national officers knew it was. Theirs was the height of stupidity to keep the extinguished candle in their own hands.

R. H. P., PATERSON, N. J.—The error in the reasoning lies in premises that, under Socialism, a man would receive, in kind, all that he produces while of working age. In that case, of course, seeing that the saved-up products, saved up by him personally, would spoil on his hands, he would be a helpless pauper in his old age. The premises are false. No one will receive, in kind, the proceeds of his labor. He would not want that. The storage would be waste. He would only receive vouchers for the amount of labor he bestowed, which means, vouchers for the amount of wealth he is entitled to from the collective store of wealth produced. The vouchers will keep. And seeing that the superabundance will be vast, and will be useful and used by the younger generations coming in and improving things, there will be no danger of the vouchers ever becoming unredeemable.

D. S., NEW YORK.—The "Call" not only publishes glorifyingly the corrupt political deal at the recent St. Louis municipal election, it also published false election figures. It claimed "5,000 straight votes, an increase over last year." The straight votes, as given in The People from the official returns were 2,986—a drop of 1,914 from last year, despite the fusion, and a drop of 2,182, or more than 42 per cent., compared with the top-notch vote reached in the presidential year of 1904.

A. R. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The materialist conception of history is not the fool thing that the bogus materialists would make of it, who proclaim themselves its adepts without being able to grasp it. Such people stand in their own light. They are as inflated with their little knowledge as a Choctaw Indian who has found a watch. They become artificial men and women. The materialist conception of history is eminently historical. It admits no leaps. The American Revolution is intimately linked with the revolutions that preceded it and with the one that is on.

T. H. H., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The massacres of Armenians and other "unbelievers" by the "believing" Moslemites, immediately after April 13, are proof of the assertion. It was fanaticism windjammed with mysticism, that Abdul Hamid set in motion against the Constitution on April 13. That horror once raised is not laid in a day.

C. J. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The People never charged that Mr. Morris Hillquit ran for Congress and at the same time talked anti-immigration. On the contrary. It was the gravamen of the charge made against the gentleman that he did not have the courage of his anti-immigration convictions, manifested at Amsterdam and Stuttgart, when he ran for Congress. So soon as he was then confronted with his record he doubled and twisted and claimed to be the opposite. But the insult to the District by his nomination and subsequent double-dealing was resented. He fell 1,000 votes below his poll of two years before, despite the success of himself and agents in humbugging the humbuggable with the humbug that he could be, in fact, was elected. The S. P. man in question is twisted as usual.

F. C. R., OLATON, KY.—The mass is not at all benefited, it is only harmed by the fraternal insurance moneys. It happens with these moneys what happens with the hundreds of thousands of dollars that old line craft Unions boast of having in banks. The moneys are borrowed by the employers, and improved machinery, etc., is therewith gotten, thereby displacing more labor and reducing earnings.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.; A. B. W., NEW YORK; T. O., MANCHESTER, VA.; H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; P. V., NEW YORK, N. Y.; G. J. S., SPARKS, NEV.; H. S. C., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; J. H. K., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Matter received.

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28 City Hall Place.
**CANADIAN S. L. P.**
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.**

### OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund fell away so that we had nothing to report for the past few days.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Svenceski, Bonanza, Y. T. | 2.00 |
| L. Chun, Phila., Pa. | .50 |
| L. Jereme, Newport News, Va. | .50 |
| L. Harris, Pokeepsie, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Section Holyoke, Mass. | 2.00 |
| J. Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah | 1.50 |
| Gus. Scoy, Yohoghany, Pa. | 3.05 |
| C. Hallberg, Chicago, Ill. | 1.00 |
| Wm. Kusta, Santa Margarita, Cal. | 1.00 |
| Total | 13.55 |
| Previously acknowledged | 4,542.21 |
| Grand total | $4,555.76 |

Note:—We hope that our friends will get busy in the field of propaganda, else we shall be compelled to urge contributions to this fund.

[On May 8th we acknowledged the receipt of 25 cents from W. J. Burns, San Francisco. It should have read $1.00. The total was not affected.]

### PHILADELPHIA TAKE NOTICE!

There will be a meeting of Section Philadelphia, Socialist Labor Party, on SUNDAY, May 16th, at 2.30 p. m., at 990 Parrish street, Philadelphia. Matters of great importance come up for consideration. Over twenty applications for membership will be acted on and a German branch will be organized. Members are urged to attend this meeting.

### DENVER READERS, NOTICE!

After April 30, Section Denver of the Socialist Labor Party will hold its regular business meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month at hall, No. 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street.

We invite all the friends of the Socialist Labor Party and readers of The People to attend our meetings. It is the intention to have open discussion of questions concerning the revolutionary labor movement at each meeting after the business is transacted. We ask friends to attend and assist us in making the meetings interesting and beneficial to all.

The conditions are favorable for our work. Let all Socialists rally to the standard of the old S. L. P.

## Propaganda Pamphlets

**The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.**

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Preamble of the I. W. W.
Trades Unionism in the U. S.
Debate on Unionism.
Industrial Unionism.
Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.
The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.
Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.
Development of Socialism in Great Britain.
Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.
Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.
The Mark.
The Trusts.

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## THE WEEK'S WORK

### Had Good Features and Some Indifferent—Make It All Good.

The subscriptions to the Daily People last week more than held their own, that is the new subs and renewals were in excess of the expirations. The Weekly People did not do so well—more going off than went on. There is no reason at all why we should not receive more subs each week than go off, and we would were it not that so many of our friends remain inactive. That is the trouble—inactivity upon the part of some S. L. P. adherents. The old guard keep at it, however, as the following list of senders of two or more subs shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. | 6 |
| E. Schade, Newport News, Va. | 4 |
| P. J. Monaghan, Albany, N. Y. | 4 |
| F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn. | 4 |
| F. Brown, Cleveland, O. | 3 |
| A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore. | 5 |
| Section Holyoke, Mass. | 3 |
| A. Zavelsky, Phila. Pa. | 3 |
| J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 |
| W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn. | 2 |
| H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich. | 2 |
| P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. | 2 |
| A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2 |
| G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. | 2 |
| A. Wang, Superior, Wis. | 2 |
| H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. | 2 |
| F. P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 |
| P. Courtenay, London, Ont. | 2 |
| W. J. Hoar, Worcester, Mass. | 2 |
| H. Lapidus, Lynden, Wash. | 2 |
| Section El Paso Co., Colo. | 2 |
| L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. | 2 |
| F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. | 2 |
| J. Sweeney, Boston, Mass. | 2 |

Prepaid Cards—Section Holyoke, Mass., $5.00.

Join the Active Brigade and get things going.

### Labor News Notes.

Fail not to put out some of the N. E. C. Address—ten copies for twenty-five cents. A new edition of "Anti-patriotism" will be printed soon. It goes well. If you haven't the Sue books better begin now and get them; send one dollar for "The Gold Sickle" and "The Brass Bell." The latest pamphlet of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, the prize essay in the contest they initiated, is running through the press.

The important orders of the week were:

| | |
|---|---|
| S. E. C., State of Washington | $14.45 |
| G. S., Brooklyn, N. Y. | 10.20 |
| Paterson, N. J. | 6.44 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 5.40 |
| Scand. Soc. Federation | 25.60 |
| Scand. Soc. Fed. Branch | 4.38 |
| Amherst, Mass. | 4.88 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 4.90 |
| Cooper Union Sales | 8.87 |
| Boston, Mass. | 9.45 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 3.00 |
| Vancouver, B. C. | 8.25 |
| Somerdale, O. | 2.50 |
| Malden, Mass. | 3.90 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 2.00 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 2.00 |
| 33rd and 35th A. D.'s | 3.95 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 1.80 |
| Newport News, Va. | 1.50 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 1.16 |
| Henning, Minn. | 1.00 |
| 26th and 28th A. D.'s | 3.00 |
| F. Brune, New York | 5.00 |
| Nepakarat | 3.00 |

Join the Active Brigade and Spread the Propaganda.

### SECTIONS, ORDER NOW!!!

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| Section Ledgers | $ .25 |
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| Constitutions (English) per 100 | 2.00 |

The above supplies have just been received from the printer, and are now ready for delivery upon receipt of order together with cash.

Treasurers' Book: There is no specially ruled book for Treasurers, but an additional Cash Book may be utilised for the purpose.

Address all orders to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

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### MAY DAY IN PORTLAND.

**Oregonians Celebrate International Labor Day—Gillhaus Makes Stirring Address.**

Portland, Ore., May 3.—May Day, the International Labor Day, was celebrated in Portland by a large demonstration by the Swedish Socialist Labor Federation, and Section Portland, S. L. P., at Masonic Temple.

Splendid speeches were delivered, in English by National Organizer Gillhaus, in Swedish by A. Frick, and in Norwegian by A. Anderson, of Seattle, Wash.

Gillhaus outlined the significance of the First of May as international labor day, the world over, and the close relation of the workers of the world. He showed that they were all exploited by the same clique the world over, the capitalist class, and he also called attention to the necessity of the working class organizing so as to make the international labor day an established fact, by abolishing this system of wage slavery.

Anderson spoke along the same lines in Norwegian. Stirring revolutionary recitations rounded out the program.

Press Committee.

### "APPEAL TO REASON" FOUND GUILTY.

Fort Scott, Kan., May 7.—Fred Warren, managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason," a private venture supporting the so-called Socialist party, has been found guilty by a Federal jury of sending defamatory and scurrilous matter through the mails.

An appeal will be taken.

### MORE RUSSIAN POLICE MURDER.

Paris, May 9.—The Russian police have been the cause of an attempted murder in Paris. The tale is still confused, but it appears that two years ago the Moscow police arrested Michel Vitkoff.

Col. von Kotten, chief of the political police at Moscow, proposed to Vitkoff that he should enter the police service. Vitkoff refused and was sent to Siberia, whence he escaped but some time later on. He was rearrested at Moscow, whereupon he professed his readiness to serve the police if he was sent to Paris.

Toward the end of April, after consultation with a refugee he wrote to Von Kotten suggesting that he come to Paris to receive important information. Von Kotten areed.g and upon reaching here went to Vitkoff's hotel, where the latter while telling him of a concocted plot shot and wounded him with a revolver. Vitkoff was arrested.

### HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

**All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:**

**1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party.**

**2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.**

**For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Paul Augustine, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.**

## For the Student

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|---|---|
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| Life of Engels | .10 |
| Ninth Convention S. L. P. | .10 |
| No Compromise | .10 |
| Socialism, What It Is | .10 |
| Workingmen's Program | .10 |
| Two Pages from Roman History | .15 |
| American Industrial Evolution | .15 |
| Value, Price, and Profit | .15 |
| As to Politics | .20 |
| Flashlights Amsterdam Congress | .25 |
| Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon | .25 |
| S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress | .25 |

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**The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.**

## "OUR" PHILIPPINES

### American Business Men Have Covetous Eye on Islands.

In an article in American Industries on "The Philippines as an Asset," Harold M. Pitt, a representative of American merchants of Manila, tells, among other things, some reasons why "we," that is, American capital, should retain possession of the islands. The following is an extract from Pitts article:

We, as a nation, are consuming between five and six hundred millions of dollars' worth of the products of tropical and sub-tropical countries each year, and this consumption is steadily increasing. In our trade with the countries from which we obtain these commodities there is a balance against us in excess of $200,000,000.

Our business with the countries that supply us with cocoa, coffee, fibre, fruits, vegetable oils, rubber, silk, spices, sugar, tobacco, cabinet woods, gums, etc., is the only unprofitable foreign commerce that we have, and if we could obtain an equivalent for that trade in a market for our manufactures, it would wipe out—would eliminate—an unfavorable balance of tremendous proportions by increasing our export business by that amount over its present figure.

Many will be surprised and interested to learn that the Philippines are capable of producing all of these articles in commercial quantities, and that by extending the boundaries of our home trade limits to those islands, that is, including them within the boundaries of the internal commerce by removing all tariff barriers from between the islands and our mainland as has been done with Porto Rico and Hawaii—we would insure development with American capital of the resources of the Philippines to a point where they would produce, of articles we now purchase in foreign countries, at least $200,000,000 worth a year.

Of the many things imported into the United States from foreign tropical countries, there are few that cannot be successfully produced in the Philippine Islands. That they are not now produced there in commercial quantities is due entirely to lack of capital and intelligent direction of the economic forces of the islands. A superior grade of coffee is grown there now in small quantities, and in former years was produced in sufficient amounts to make it a respectable export item. Extensive areas favorably adapted to its growth are available, principally on the large island of Luzon, which has 40,000 square miles of land surface.

The cocoa tree, which supplies the cocoa of commerce, grows to perfection in several of the southern islands of the archipelago, as do also spices and many varieties of the rubber vine and tree. The island of Mindanao, second in size of the group, having an area of more than 36,000 square miles, is in soil and climate particularly well suited to rubber production. Natives gather it in the forests and bring it into coast ports of Africa. Many varieties of rattans, matting materials, and fibre plants, grow in profusion throughout the group. Among the fibers are sisal and that great staple in which the Philippines hold a world's monopoly, Manila hemp. Numerous tropical fruits attain perfect growth only in these islands. Among them is the famous mango, the growth of which constitutes a highly profitable industry.

Copra, which is the dried meat of the cocoanut and yields a valuable commercial oil, has become one of the leading exports, and the industry of coacoanut growing is one that offers unlimited possibilities. Various nuts and fruits yielding valuable oils are also indigenous to the country, besides many different gums and resins. Experiments with the mulberry tree and silk worm, carried on by the Bureau of Science of the Philippines, have demonstrated that silk can be produced in the islands practically without limit.

Sections of the islands of Negros and Panay contain areas well adapted to the production of cane sugar and this industry will, under free trade with the United States, offer splendid inducements for the investment of American capital. Tobacco is produced in many sections of the group and furnishes one of the important exports. The better grade, of which the cigars of commerce are made, is grown in the valley of the Cagayan river in northern Luzon, and its production can be made, with modern methods introduced, highly profitable. While tea has only been grown there experimentally, experts designate the Philippines the greatest undeveloped tea producing country in the world.

Nearly half the total area of the group is in virgin forests which contain many of the most valuable hard woods of commerce. Deposits of coal have been located on the islands of Batan and Cebu and the United States government is now engaged in developing coal measures on Polillo island that are of demonstrated value as to quality and quantity. Lead, iron, copper and gold have been found in substantial deposits in many localities, and investigations thus far made, give assurance that the islands will become large producers of these metals.

### "FREE MEN."

**Trade Unionists Protest Their "Patriotism" and Prove Their Slavery.**

"We are free and liberty-loving citizens of the greatest government under the broad canopy of God's skies, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' We are true and loyal Americans; we are proud of our citizenship, our laws and our constitution. We breathe the same air of freedom and liberty, and live under the same national flag, as other Americans; a flag that waves triumphantly in our midst, and 'kisses with its silken folds the genial breezes of our southern clime.'"

These words are from one part of a song sung by the International Typographical Union. They are taken from a circular entitled: "The Laborer's Hope," issued by that organization.

In the same song sung in praise of their union follow these words:

"We want only the privileges and immunities accorded to other citizens of this great republic, protection and unrestrained enjoyment of this liberty and their rights.

"How can it be said that when we band together to assist each other that we are selfish, exacting and dangerous in our organizations to society and our country? It must not, it can not be so. Give the workingmen their just dues, treat them considerately, sympathize with them in their grievances and endeavor to right them."

Thus, according to these "Get-something-nows," the typographical workmen of this country are "free," only they are not. They are "true" and "loyal" Americans, wrapped up in and protected by the folds of Old Glory, but they haven't all the protection that some other "true" and "loyal" citizens have, who are equally engirdled by the flag. And they are "independent," only they don't get "their just dues," and need sympathy in their grievances.

It is no wonder that Labor is despised as it is by the Master Class. So long as it servilely submits to capitalist "patriotism" it will receive nothing but the kicks which are its present lot. It is not for Labor to play the sycophant if it would see itself respected; but it must adopt a policy of aggression in its own behalf, and move toward the enforcement of such a policy undeterred by the howls of the enemy. When Labor straightens out its back and holds up its head as it should the rulers will take notice. But the International Typographical Unions only serve to chloroform the workers. Abolish the incubus.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

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# PLATFORM

### Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

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